HUMAN EVENTS

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NEWSPAPER

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MAY 12 1966

Manned Bomber Controversy

Hebert Answers McNamara

'Where's the deception, Mr. Secretary?' asks the House subcommittee chairman.

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara

(Editor's note: On April 25 a House Armed Services subcommittee, with Democratic Sen. Edward Hebert of Louisiana the chairman, released a report sharply challenging Defense Secretary McNamara's plans to cut the U.S. manned bomber force by approximately one-third over the next five years.

(The subcommittee's report called on McNamara to halt plans to strip the Strategic Air Command of its 80 remaining B-58s—the only supersonic bombers still in operation. Criticizing McNamara's resistance to ordering production of a follow-up manned bomber for the 1970s, the report assailed the secretary's contention that "we still cannot see a clear need for a new strategic bomber."

(The report accused McNamara of virtually overriding the views of his senior military experts and charged that the secretary had shown a lack of candor in explaining to Congress the true nature and the risks of the impending cut-backs in manned bombers.

(A sharp debate over the subcommittee's report broke out the next day, April 26, with Assistant Secretary Arthur Sylvester, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, contending that the report did not "properly or fairly" reflect McNamara's views and charging the subcommittee with engaging in "trivialities and insinuations." McNamara, himself, said the report was "shockingly distorted."

(On April 26, Rep. Hebert answered the secretary's charges with the statement that follows.)

Secretary McNamara has accused my subcommittee of a shocking distortion of the true facts and then, presumably to support this insulting indictment of a congressional report, offered the following "facts" to support this indictment.

• Secretary McNamara said:

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed with the decision to phase out the B52 C through F models, and they agreed with the schedule adopted. (Incidentally, these recommendations were initiated by the Air Force.)"

This statement, though accurate, appears purposeless, since the subcommittee also concurred in this action as is clearly set out in its recommendations on page 6588 of the report. Mr. Secretary, what distortion is present here?

• Secretary McNamara said:

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff supported the program to introduce the FB-111 as a follow-on bomber for the early 1970s (again, a recommendation of the Air Force)."

Both the Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended the FB-111 as a replacement for the B-52 C to F series aircraft. The subcommittee also concurred in this action as is clearly stated in the report. However, neither the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Air Force, nor the subcommittee believe that the FB-111 can adequately replace the B-52 G to H series aircraft. Therefore, the phrase "follow-on bomber" is completely inaccurate if it intends to convey the impression that the Joint Chiefs of Staff supported the FB-111 as a future replacement for the B-52 G to H series aircraft. Mr. Secretary, what distortion is present here?

• Secretary McNamara said:

"The chiefs did not oppose the decision to eliminate the 80 B-58 bombers. They reviewed this matter and withheld any judgment on the grounds that this step is so far in the future that their judgment was not necessary at this time."

Mr. McNamara says that the chiefs did not oppose the decision to eliminate the 80 B-58 bombers. This is a semantic ploy. Neither did the Joint Chiefs *support* the decision to eliminate the B-58s. They deferred their decision on this until it could be determined whether the FB-111 would perform as predicted and what the life expectancy of the B-52 G to H aircraft would be at the time that a decision would be made. Understanding these circumstances provides quite a different picture than that painted by Mr. McNamara.

The secretary said the Joint Chiefs of Staff "reviewed this matter and withheld any judgment, on the grounds that this step is so far in the future that their judgment was not necessary at this time." I think the secretary should explain to the American people why it was necessary for him to make a judgment to eliminate this major weapons system when the Joint Chiefs of Staff felt that a judgment was not necessary at this time.

The fact of the matter is that the secretary of defense had made this decision without consulting responsible military officers, as was indicated by Gen. McConnell, the Air Force Chief of Staff, when he testified that " . . . the first time that I knew of the intention was when it came out in the draft memorandum to the President. We never discussed the phase-out of the B-58s. . . ."

Mr. Secretary, what distortion is present here?

• Secretary McNamara said:

"The chiefs have not recommended full development, production or deployment of an advanced manned strategic bomber. There is, in fact, no agreement among the chiefs, within the Office of Defense Research and Engineering or within the Air Force itself on any specific new manned bomber development program or design. The difference in cost between the program I approved for the AMSA in the fiscal year 1967 budget and the program recommended by the chiefs is a difference of only $11.8 million.

"It is true, as I have testified to the Congress, that the Chief of Staff of the Air Force argued in favor of full development and deployment of an AMSA. He had every opportunity to express this view—within the Air Force, within the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to Deputy Secretary Vance and myself, and to the President. He did so, and his position was considered. The other chiefs did not wish to decide, at this time, in favor of either deployment or full development, although they did recommend a $23 million instead of an $11-million AMSA development program for 1967."

The subcommittee recommended that the Department of Defense pursue the advanced manned strategic aircraft program with "interest and vigor" and to that end recommended that the "Air Force be authorized to enter the *contract definition* phase of the AMSA program as it had initially requested of the Department of Defense in its fiscal year 1967 budget submission." The subcommittee therefore recommended that a minimum of $11.8 million for AMSA be added to the fiscal year 1967 weapons procurement bill.

This subcommittee recommendation is in complete agreement with the position of the Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by no stretch of the imagination can be construed as a "distortion" of fact. Since Secretary McNamara has seen fit to impugn the integrity of a congressional subcommittee on this question, I challenge him to release to the public the present position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the need for a new "follow-on bomber" other than the FB-111.

Secretary McNamara has carefully attempted to leave the impression that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including the chief of staff of the Army, the chief of Naval Operations, the commandant of the Marine Corps, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are part of the "we" who today "still cannot see a clear need for a new strategic bomber." That impression is not only misleading but completely untrue.

The American public has a right to know what recommendations have now been made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on this vital question—the secretary of defense has himself raised this issue—let him therefore resolve it by releasing to the American public the precise language used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in expressing their current position on this controversial question.

If the secretary refuses to accept my challenge to release the present position of the Joint Chiefs on the question of the advanced manned bomber, then the American public will know who has distorted the facts.

FOR MORE ON McNAMARA, see page 4

WHAT'S MISSING?

See page 13

Sen. Hart's Cherry Caper

Page 3

How to Prevent Anarchy

Page 8

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CONTENTS

Practical Politics—VII: Special Campaign Projects 2

How About Some "Truth in Politics," Sen. Hart?—By Allan H. Ryskind 3

Tri Quang Covertly Arms Students and Buddhists—From the Allen-Scott Report 6

Government "of the People" Still Works—By Paul Harvey 7

We Must Return to Fundamentals—Or Face Anarchy—By Charles E. Whittaker 8

Violent "Deacons for Defense" Organize in North—By Fulton Lewis Jr. 10

School Figures Juggled to Get More Federal Aid 12

"Liberals" Bar Degree for Nixon—By Victor Lasky 12

Rusk Confused on Foreign Aid—By Holmes Alexander 13

How Urban Renewal Can Destroy—From the Cincinnati Enquirer 14

De Gaulle Takes Our Gold—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat 14

Spotlight on Congress 15

The Fat in the GNP—From the Chicago Tribune 16

Communists Plan Labor Drive—By Victor Riesel 16

Auntie Mame's Boy—From the Boston Herald 16

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Practical Politics—VII

Special Campaign Projects

Frequently, the difference between winning and losing a political campaign lies in using many special projects to get the candidate's name before the voters and to bring interest and excitement into the election race. At all times, though, keep in mind that the only purpose of any project or idea is winning votes.

With this thought in mind, we have outlined special projects which can be adapted to your particular district. No doubt, too, your own campaign staff and volunteer workers can add many new and original ideas to the ones presented here. But remember, no matter how great you feel an idea is at first, think through all the implications; if the project can hurt your candidate in any small way, drop it.

• **PROCURING INVITATIONS:** Poll your workers to discover what civic, community, church and social groups they belong to—either as officers or as members. See if they can have their groups extend speaking invitations to the candidate. Appoint a capable individual to handle the scheduling of these speaking engagements. The opportunity to appear before such groups enables the candidate to meet many of the leaders in the community, to reach many undecided voters and to enlist additional campaign workers.

• **STORE WINDOW SIGNS:** Here is a project that provides low-cost advertising in commercial areas. Assign a coordinator who is familiar with the district to handle this project. A team of three or four additional volunteers should also be appointed to put up the posters and take them down. The role of the coordinator is first, to contact the real estate agents who are handling the rental of vacant stores and inquire if the windows of these stores can be rented or donated. The coordinator should advise the agent that the campaign staff will remove the posters after the election and, should the store be rented prior to Election Day, the posters will be removed immediately. When using the windows of a store which has been vacant, be sure that the windows are cleaned, provide extra decorations (such as flags, bunting, etc.) if desired, check that the background is suitable—no boxes, trash, etc. —and arrange for proper lighting if necessary. The coordinator should also advise all campaign workers to request the local merchants they patronize to place a poster in their shop windows.

• **COFFEE PARTIES:** This is a project requiring the skills of a capable and efficient woman. It will be her duty to arrange for supporters of the candidate to hold coffee parties in their homes. The host or hostess may invite friends, neighbors and relatives to meet the candidate. A good guest list would include 15 to 25 people. The guests should be instructed to arrive about a half hour before the candidate. Coffee can be served immediately. The candidate should always be accompanied by an aide who can arrange to have him leave the party without any embarrassment. The candidate, after being introduced by the host or hostess, should make a few introductory remarks and then open the gathering for a "round table" session. A few questions can be planned to get the discussion started. After about 30 minutes have rolled by, the host should thank the speaker and adjourn the party, permitting the candidate to shake each hand as he is departing. Campaign brochures and buttons should be given to each guest and those guests who express a keen interest in the candidate should be encouraged to hold coffee parties of their own. This project was effectively utilized in the 1961 campaign for Sen. John G. Tower (R.-Tex.). Coffees with the candidate can also be given for campaign workers and supporters prior to a campaign rally to thank them for their efforts as well as to stimulate their enthusiasm.

• **PERSONAL POSTCARD PROJECT:** A list of the names and addresses of all the voters with whom the candidate speaks should be compiled each day. Notation of the date and place of the meeting can be made beside each name. Postcards bearing a handwritten message, such as, "It was enjoyable speaking with you at the Chamber of Commerce meeting on (Date). I sincerely hope that you will cast your vote for me. It would be an honor to represent individuals such as yourself." These cards must be prepared and addressed daily. However, they should not be mailed until the week before the election. This will create a tremendous impression on the recipient, since it may have been several weeks since he met the candidate. Lists can be drawn up by the host at a coffee, a member of the club at which the candidate speaks, aides who travel with him, etc.

• **TELEPHONE MESSAGE:** Here is a chance for your candidate to speak to the individual voter. He can record a brief promotional spot giving one or two reasons why one should cast his ballot in support of his candidacy. This announcement will be transcribed in the same manner used when a certain number is dialed for the correct time or the latest weather. Small advertisements or announcements can then be inserted in the newspaper, even the classified section, suggesting the calling number "if you want to hear what Bill Jones, candidate for Congress, thinks about the war in Viet Nam."

• **DIAL-A-DOZEN PROGRAM:** To initiate this project, the candidate can write a letter requesting that his friends, relatives, acquaintances and workers call 12 of their associates and persuade them to vote for him. This project must be begun at least six weeks prior to election day. Again, it can utilize the energies of those supporters who cannot spend time in the campaign headquarters.

• **TV PARTIES:** This is a close kin to the coffee party except that in this case the candidate does not appear in person, but rather on television. When the candidate is scheduled to make a TV appearance, women can stage gatherings in their homes, inviting friends and neighbors to come and view the broadcast with them. The TV party provides the chance to introduce your candidate among friends. Campaign literature and buttons should be provided for all the guests.

• **OPERATION YARD SIGNS:** An important facet of every campaign is to get the candidate's name known and then to keep the name before the voters. Yard signs help with this. You must see that the signs are prepared, that they are placed in the proper locations, that thank-you letters are sent and that the signs are collected after the election. A coordinator ought to be appointed to handle this project. Work on the program can commence now or early summer. The signs may read, "This house SOLD on JONES for CONGRESS." Throughout the campaign, the yard sign coordinator must check to be sure the signs remain up and are replaced when they are damaged or destroyed.

Each plan listed above has previously been used successfully in a political campaign; several, or all, should help your candidate achieve victory. Because of local situations, however, it may be wise to make certain changes in some of the projects. This outline will serve you as a guide and hopefully will encourage you to think of fresh campaign ideas.

Next week's article will discuss techniques to be used on "Election Day" to get out the vote.

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How About Some 'Truth in Politics,' Sen. Hart?

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

Sen. Philip Hart (D.-Mich.) is one of those unfortunate souls who just isn't happy unless the federal government is doing something new to regiment the life of the American citizen. Hart invariably votes to thrust the farmer and the businessman into an intricate network of federal regulations.

The Americans for Constitutional Action voting index, recording Hart on 27 crucial legislative matters in 1965, reveals him as voting on each occasion to swell the powers of Uncle Sam and thus diminish the rights of the states and the individuals. For Hart, it seems, Heaven is a federal edict.

With his consuming passion for federal regulation, Hart has continued to push for "Truth in Packaging" legislation which may well wind up as the law of the land in this session of Congress. Currently it is being considered by the Senate Commerce Committee.

In Hart's view, the free enterprise system has conspired against the poor housewife by offering her a veritable banquet of goods at low prices. Plenty, apparently, is the root of the housewife's troubles. During the good old days of the neighborhood grocery store, says Hart, the housewife was in the fortunate position of being able to select her meals from some 1,500 items in the store.

But now, alas, our insidious free enterprise system has invented the supermarket and the poor housewife finds 8,000 or more items staring at her from the shelves. And these items, attractively packaged, cause her terrible confusion.

Which item should she buy? Has some producer, through sordid trickery, caused her to choose his brand over another because it is more handsomely boxed, has a more convenient container size or reveals a juicier plum in the photograph on the outside of the package than really rests within?

Never fear such packaged threats, Mrs. Consumer, Sir Philip Hart has come to the rescue with his truth bill. Food packages now, of course, are compelled to have the net weight of the contents clearly marked and any semi-literate person is able to read it. And if the housewife finds a brand does not offer enough servings for the money or just doesn't taste good, she quits buying it. She gets stung once, but only once.

But this simple protective device isn't thorough enough for Hart. With his zest for regulation, he thinks, naturally, there ought to be hundreds of new regulations and bureaucrats to police these invidious food packages which lure the consumer. And these regulations, Hart feels, should govern the size, the shape and weight of the packages.

"Deceptive" illustrations would be banned by Hart. Tantalizing word descriptions would be removed from labels. "King-size" and "giant economy size" would disappear from our vocabulary. Even the Coca-Cola bottle, suggests Sen. Thruston Morton, could be banned under the Hart bill because of its peculiar shape, since packages deviating from some adopted federal norm are not to be welcome.

It will, of course, cost the manufacturer millions of dollars (paid by the consumer) to restyle their containers to every jot and tittle in Hart's bill. And the cost to the federal taxpayers (consumers all) of policing the packages is estimated at over $1 million a year. But who cares about money when the "truth" is involved?

The Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Treasury and the Federal Trade Commission will be empowered to lower the boom on sneaky manufacturers who tend to exaggerate the excellence of their product. And woe betide the truth violater. To get an idea of just how anxious the FDA is to crack down on food manufacturers for their packaging, one should consult the 1965 Senate Commerce Committee hearings and the testimony of George P. Larrick, commissioner of Food and Drugs.

Sen. Philip Hart (D.-Mich.), sponsor of "truth in packaging" legislation, compares the number of cherries in two pies. He conveniently fails to compare the prices, however. See story for complete explanation.

Under section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, it turns out, the FDA already has the power to require an accurate statement of contents on the food package. And a number of manufacturers have been hailed into court for supposedly deceptive packaging. But Larrick confessed this awful fact: "We have lost every contested action involving deceptive packaging of food."

Larrick said the Hart bill would correct the alleged inadequacies in the present law and then cited an example of why he felt the present regulations weren't harsh enough. The example cited involved Delson Thin Mints. "We filed," said Larrick, "a libel of information seeking seizure and condemnation of 174 cases of the candy, charging a violation of section 403(d) of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. . . ."

According to Larrick, those chocolate covered mints, which are round and flat, were packaged in a treacherously inviting manner. They were, he lamented, packed in a long, rectangular box. And the government, Larrick solemnly declared, introduced expert testimony to show that "about 20 to 25 per cent of consumers are influenced in selecting a commodity by the size of its package. . . ."

The heart of Delson's "crime," however, was that the box was divided into three sections by two hollow dividers. There was also a hollow divider at each end of the box. "Only 45 per cent of the actual volume and 75 per cent of the practical volume of the container was occupied by candy."

Larrick conceded, however, that the net weight was on the outside of the box for anyone to see. Moreover, the trial judge found the construction of the container was very necessary for protecting the contents. And the appellate court upheld the trial judge's decision.

In spite of this, however, Larrick says that "this case illustrates some of the problems which face us in this area of economic deception." Thus, even after two judges found no deception, federal bureaucrat Larrick repeats the charge that Delson was guilty of purposely misleading the consumer.

He also indicates the Hart bill will give the FDA the power to confiscate food products packaged in a manner as unpleasing to FDA bureaucrats as were Delson Mints. In short, commissioner Larrick, like the prosecutors opposing Perry Mason, is itching for some convictions.

No wonder a Cornell University professor of marketing, Max Brunk, has blasted the Hart bill as "Socialistic." Asks Brunk: "Why do we seek to destroy or lessen the effectiveness of a marketing system that has made us the envy of the world?" When a processor puts up a deceptive package, Brunk says, "the buyer may or may not get stuck once, but he certainly won't be back for more.

"He does not want a third party protecting him against this right. The freedom to buy, be it at the farm, the wholesale market or in the retail store, is a far more exacting task master on market performance than the most capable of our administrators of the public interest who dream up euphorious and mesmerizing names like 'truth in packaging' . . . ."

There is powerful pressure behind the Hart bill from the Administration. President Johnson is vigorously supporting it and so is his Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, Mrs. Esther Peterson. And there are some dangerously ominous signs that something like it may become law. The Senate Commerce Committee is seriously studying a "compromise" Hart bill introduced by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.) which, while milder, still retains some of the odious features of the original Hart version.

If "Truth in Packaging" does become law, it might be interesting for historians to see just how Hart put over his idea. A reader of *Human Events*, Mr. David T. Dittman of St. Louis, Mo., recently had some extended correspondence with Hart and gives us some insight into Hart's campaign for his bill.

"Dear Senator," wrote Dittman, "I have noted several times your picture with a supermarket cherry pie containing 40 cherries and a Senate dining room pie containing 108 cherries. This gives the impression that the supermarket buyer is being cheated. [This is the picture which accompanies this article.]

"Would you please advise the price of the pie containing 108 cherries vs. the price paid for the Senate dining room pie containing 108 cherries. The real test of who is being cheated depends on the price paid for the article. In our area, supermarket pies are being sold 4/$1.00, which seems a pretty good buy for Mrs. Consumer.

"Looking forward to hearing from you. . . ."

Hart replied: "Your point is well taken in relationship to the price of cherry pies as a reflection of the quality. The Senate dining room pie sells for $1.25. However, this is not the issue involved. My concern was over the pie's picture on the box of the cherry pies. . . . The point was that this was, in my opinion, a deceptive illustration—the type which would be eliminated under my 'Truth in Packaging' bill."

Mr. Dittman replied on April 14: "Thank you for your April 6 answer to my letter concerning the price of the Senate dining room pie. Your letter confirms what I suspected in that the consumer is getting a better buy than the Senate dining room—all this with pictures, too.

"I might add that when you don't publish the prices paid for two entirely different-sized pies your publicity release is biased and deceptive. There should be a law against it.

"The only fair thing for you to do now is to announce in another release

Continued on page 14

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• A recent canvass of politicos throughout the country reveals a deep discontent with LBJ, no matter what the polls presently say. Republicans in the East, West, North and South—particularly the South—believe the GOP will make a resounding comeback in November. Conservative candidates, moreover, fill the Republican ranks. Viet Nam is a central source of discontent among voters, but in the Midwest Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has also become a major issue. The farm states are exploding at Freeman's policies, particularly his dumping of surplus food onto the market to lower the high food prices which Administration fiscal policies have caused.

FREEMAN

• *Will LBJ's Latin policy "soften" toward the Reds? Thomas C. Mann, considered a "hard-liner" by some, resigned as No. 3 man in the State Department last week.*

• Leaders of the Ripon Society, the ultra-liberal GOP splinter group, are worming their way into key positions in several Republican campaigns throughout the country. Ted Curtis, a member of the society's executive board, has been appointed campaign coordinator for Gov. John Reed of Maine. The society's president, Dr. John Saloma III, has been named director of research for Massachusetts Senate hopeful Edward W. Brooke. Tully Friedman, a member of the Executive Board of the Ripon Society of Southern California, is an aide to Illinois Senate candidate Charles Percy.

PERCY

• *Politicos are predicting that President Johnson's far-ranging 1966 civil rights package—including "fair housing" legislation—will run into rough weather this session of Congress and has little chance of passage in its original form. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), GOP leader in the Senate, has indicated he's opposed to several aspects of it.*

• Conservatives should be alert to new anti-subversive legislation which may come up for a vote in this session of Congress. One measure would deal with passports, another with Communist infiltration of youth and civil rights groups. Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to provide the State Department with authority to restrict the rights of an American citizen to travel to enemy countries and to demonstrate on foreign soil against U.S. policy. The bill was prompted by a New York ruling holding that American citizens with valid passports could not be prosecuted for violating department regulations forbidding travel to certain areas. Eastland will also begin hearings on a bill to replace the Internal Security Act of 1950 which the Supreme Court has practically scuttled with a variety of opinions.

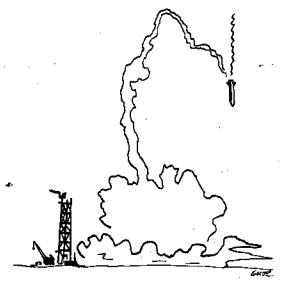
EASTLAND

• *NBC newsman David Brinkley recently read the following letter-to-the-editor to his viewers: "Dear Sir: While the 'Great Society' is screaming about a steel price increase ruining the economy, look at what has happened in the last 14 months. Steel went up $2.50 a ton—much screaming and threats from the White House. Bacon went up $500 a ton—silence. Pork chops up $1,100 a ton—silence. Now, we don't eat much steel at our house, but we do like pork chops and bacon."*

This Week in Washington

McNamara Opposition Grows

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, though still kingpin of the Pentagon, has come under a barrage of fire laid down by congressional leaders and military experts which could eventually end his reign. McNamara has weathered many a tough storm before, but political observers can't remember when a Defense Secretary has aroused such intense opposition. Many are predicting that his role in shaping America's defense posture could, as a result of congressional dissatisfaction, loom large in the political picture in November.



Accustomed to getting his own way, McNamara last week tasted one resounding defeat after another at the hands of a Congress which has obviously lost complete confidence in his candor and capabilities to protect America. Here are just a few of the "no-confidence" votes he received in the past week:

• A House Armed Services subcommittee, headed by F. Edward Hebert (D.-La.), issued a stinging report blasting the defense secretary's strategy of phasing out manned bombers (see cover story). The report revealed that McNamara stood virtually alone in his decision to scrap our bombers and expressed shock that McNamara's move to eliminate the B-58 bomber fleet by 1971 was neither "recommended nor truly supported" by any Air Force or civilian experts and, in fact, was opposed by most. All Pentagon witnesses questioned about a bomber cutback—save McNamara—favored development of a new replacement for the B-52 as a necessary supplement to the nation's long-range missile force. All witnesses—save McNamara—testified that the FB-111 fighter-bomber, a modified version of the TFX, was suitable only as an interim replacement and was not an authentic strategic bomber.

Among the Pentagon witnesses favoring a long-range strategic replacement for the B-52 were Air Force Secretary Harold Brown, formerly McNamara's research chief and John S. Foster Jr., Brown's successor as the Pentagon's director of research and engineering. Foster testified that he knew of no one who shared McNamara's position.

• McNamara received yet another stunning blow when the Senate adopted a proposal by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) to authorize $167.9 million for the Pentagon to start purchasing radar and other hardware items for eventual production and deployment of a Nike-X anti-ballistic missile system. This system, long opposed by McNamara, is designed to shoot down any offensive nuclear missile in mid-air. Thurmond has led the fight to deploy our anti-missile missile for six years, but the Senate's reversal of attitude was apparently based on a variety of factors. The Joint Chiefs, in helping to prepare the budget for this fiscal year, twice voted unanimously to go ahead with production and development of the Nike system. Classified intelligence reports, moreover, indicate that Soviet Russia has taken a long lead over this country in developing an ABM system and is probably working on installing a system far in advance of the one they began in the fall of 1961.

• The biggest blow to McNamara's prestige was the announcement by Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.) that he had ordered his Senate Military Preparedness Investigating subcommittee to study the impact of the Vietnamese war on the defense establishment. The Stennis subcommittee has already produced evidence that manpower requirements in Viet Nam have drastically reduced the combat readiness of four divisions based in the United States and are draining strength from units stationed in Europe. While McNamara has denied this, the substance of Stennis' remarks has been proved correct time and time again—most recently when the Defense Department admitted it had to remove 15,000 soldiers from Europe for eventual duty in Viet Nam.

Why a new Stennis probe? The respected Mississippi senator is said to have a lot more information revealing that our defense system is in a highly precarious condition. His call for a new and wide-ranging probe is expected to keep up a steady drumfire of criticism against the policies and pronouncements of McNamara. Some insiders are predicting the new probe may force McNamara's resignation.

• *Encouraged by the Senate's failure to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Right to Work Committee has stepped up its drive to abolish compulsory unionism. Within the past three months new citizens organizations have been formed to advance the right-to-work principle in seven states: Massachusetts, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota and Montana. The Iowa and North Dakota groups are working to preserve their states' existing right-to-work laws, while the five other organizations are endeavoring to see such laws passed. Citizens in 20 states are now organized in the growing right-to-work battle.*

Fulbright's Film

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is not only becoming a leading anti-American critic—witness his comments at Johns Hopkins University about American "arrogance"—but he is rapidly turning into the nation's leading apologist for Red China.

During the recent Foreign Relations Committee hearings, Fulbright hinted that the United States was as guilty of aggression as both the Soviet Union and Red China. Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) was so incensed that he barked at the Arkansas appeaser: "I cannot sit at this table and with equanimity listen to an effort to equate our participation in world affairs with that of Communist China, and I vigorously reject any effort to put our country into the image. . . ."

Fulbright, however, is still on the kick of trying to "soften" Red China's image among fellow senators.

The Arkansas solon recently invited all senators to see a film on Red China which was shown in the Senate auditorium on Wednesday, April 20, at 4 p.m.

The film, called "The 700 Million," was shown on the tax-exempt National Education Television network over a year ago.

Produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and shot in Red China, the movie turned out to be little more than a propaganda plug for the Chinese Communists. Viewers were amazed. The film's narrators claimed that China had been "liberated" by the Red Chinese in 1949, that the people had "adopted" the revolution and that the standard of living had improved considerably since the Communist take-over.

There were some restrictions on freedom, the movie indicated, but it noticeably avoided mention of the mass killings and the flight of millions of refugees. Nor did it note the prosperity which has come to Formosa under the Nationalist government—a prosperity which has far outpaced productivity growth on the mainland.

But Sen. Fulbright apparently thought this propaganda product was an unbiased account of things which should be shown to his colleagues.

Republican Renegades

Voters should be aware that it was a liberal Republican "wrecking crew" which stuck the taxpayer with a $6-billion rent subsidy program last week. The Senate, by a 46-to-45 vote, struck down an amendment by conservative Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) which would have deleted appropriations to run the project (see rollcall on page 15). The House had previously voted funds for the rent subsidies, so the Administration scheme can now roll into operation as soon as LBJ signs the bill.

Most of the Senate Republicans were opposed to the subsidy because it obligates Congress to spend $150 million annually for 40 years—$6 billion for an untried program. And this amount will undoubtedly be increased in coming years, now that the federal foot is in the door.

The money will be used to line the pockets of sponsors and managers of "non-profit" corporations which will construct rental dwellings for eligible families. The rent subsidies, supposedly, are to aid the

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"poor," but federal bureaucrats think these dwellings should be offered to middle-income families as well and regulations allow them to discount certain payments when figuring a family's income.

The Republicans would have scored a big win over LBJ if they could have beaten this program, but these five Republican renegades stabbed their colleagues in the back: Aiken (Vt.), Case (N.J.), Javits (N.Y.), Scott (Pa.) and Smith (Maine).

Eyebrows were raised at Scott's vote to sabotage the GOP because he has been noisily trumpeting the theme that conservatives are damaging GOP unity. He recently stated that Goldwater's campaign in 1964 was the worst blow ever to the GOP.

Scott, of course, conveniently forgets that when he served as Republican national chairman in 1948 the party suffered a far worse defeat. With Scott as GOP chairman, the Democrats picked up 75 seats in the House, nine seats in the Senate and seven governorships. In 1964, the Democrats gained only 38 seats in the House and two in the Senate, but the GOP picked up a governorship. While the GOP lost over 500 seats in state legislatures in 1964, it lost 628 seats in the lower houses and 142 seats in the state senates under master strategist Scott in 1948.

That GOP 'Feud'

That supposed "Dirksen-Ford feud" the papers have been writing about appears to have been a "phony" manufactured by Washington's liberal press corps. The Chicago *Tribune's* Willard Edwards, who covers Capitol Hill, has exposed this shoddy anti-GOP operation—much to the embarrassment of the news manufacturers who work for the recently merged New York *Herald Tribune* and other Eastern Establishment newspapers.

For a number of days, the papers have portrayed Dirksen as "rapping Ford's knuckles" for charging "shocking mismanagement" of the Viet Nam war by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, but Dirksen put a halt to it by appearing with Ford in a press conference and calling the "feud" a lot of "hogwash." "Jerry [Gerald Ford] and I may use different words. He says the conduct of the war is 'mismanagement'; I say there have been 'misjudgments.' There is no disagreement between us."

Ford joined with Dirksen, remarking: "The words don't matter. The fact is that we both agree there's something seriously wrong which Secretary McNamara is trying to smother with irrelevant statistics and cries of 'baloney.' "

The stories stressing a fall-out between the two leaders were inspired by a Ford statement on April 14 in which he charged McNamara with "shocking mismanagement" because of a bomb shortage in Viet Nam. McNamara replied he hadn't mismanaged anything. At the time, however, Dirksen was sojourning with President Johnson and his family in Mexico and was barely aware of what Ford had said.

"A group of Washington correspondents," said Edwards, "glimpsed in Ford's statement an opportunity to create strife between Ford and Dirksen. When Dirksen returned from Mexico and announced he would meet with reporters in the Senate gallery, preparations were made to draw him into a criticism of the 'shocking mismanagement' phrase.

"Questions were carefully drafted and distributed among the group. There was agreement that Ford's name should not be mentioned lest Dirksen be made aware that his words could be interpreted as an attack upon his political partner." While the reporters are fond of Dirksen personally and enjoy his free-wheeling press conferences, they still can't forgive him, said Edwards, for his conservative bent and the fact that he nominated Sen. Barry Goldwater for President.

Edwards writes that even though Dirksen refused to endorse the "shocking mismanagement" phrase, many present couldn't detect any reprimand whatsoever to Ford. Nevertheless, the liberal cabal played it that way.

When Dirksen next met with reporters, he sharply scolded them for misinterpreting his remarks. His refusal to echo the shocking mismanagement phrase, he said, was based upon lack of information which Ford possessed. But he had certainly intended no reprimand. And after checking out the facts, Dirksen stressed, he agreed that something was definitely wrong. But other reporters were still interested in stirring up the "feud."

"How can Republicans reasonably raise the issue of the conduct of the war when you can't agree among yourselves?" demanded a TV correspondent of the GOP leaders.

Patiently, Dirksen and Ford stressed again there were no disagreements except, perhaps, over terminology. There were a few more efforts to draw Dirksen and Ford into conflicting statements, but both insisted they were in harmony. "Gloom," noted Edwards, "spread among the press table. The 'feud,' it was apparent, could no longer be used to animate accounts of the Capitol Hill scene." In short, another liberal maneuver collapsed. The credibility gap, it seems, exists not only in the White House.

Red Trade Stymied

Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) has temporarily blocked an Administration drive to remove from Public Law 480—the food surplus program—all provisions regulating trade with Communist countries. The Administration, it is reliably reported, wants a free hand so it can begin to ship surplus foods to Communist nations on a large scale.

During the debate on the $8.6-billion agriculture appropriations bill last week, Findley startled some Democratic leaders by offering an amendment which will block P.L. 480 sales not only to Communist countries but to non-Communist countries trading with Hanoi.

The Findley amendment declared that "no funds appropriated by this act shall be used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricultural commodities . . . to any nation which sells or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Viet Nam any equipment, materials, or commodities so long as North Viet Nam is governed by a Communist regime." The amendment passed 290 to 98.

Eighteeen Democrats, who knew the Administration was basically opposed to the Findley measure, initially cast their vote *against* it but switched their vote to "aye" when they saw that it was going to be approved by an overwhelming vote. Now they can tell their constituents they really voted with Findley and against trading with the Communists.

The 18 liberals who found it necessary to see which was the winning side before finally making up their minds are: Mrs. Hansen (Wash.), Giaimo (Conn.), Meeds (Wash.), Flood (Pa.), Byrne (Pa.), St. Onge (Conn.), Hanley (N. Y.), Vanik (Ohio), Madden (Ind.), Edwards (La.), O'Hara (Ill.), Pucinski (Ill.), Tenzer (N. Y.), Callan (Neb.), Hicks (Wash.), O'Brien (N. Y.) and Fogarty (R. I.).

South Viet Neutralists

Diplomatic experts are extremely nervous over the outcome of any election in South Viet Nam, fearing it will be won by either the neutralists or Communists. Equally distressing, in the view of many, is that Premier Ky, though vigorously anti-Communist, cannot seem to prevent neutralists from receiving important diplomatic posts in his own government.

Vu Van Thai, South Viet Nam's ambassador to the United States, is said to be a Buddhist sympathizer. Six months ago he was quoted as saying he was for a non-aligned Southeast Asia and claimed he was not opposed to communism. "I am not against communism," he said, "but I am opposed to the brand of irresponsible communism promoted by Peking and certain North Vietnamese."

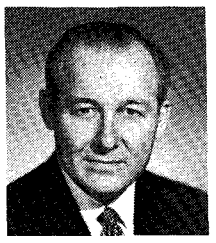
Thai later reversed this position in public, but those who know him have heard him repeat these sentiments. But Vu Van Thai is only one of many "softs" high in the Ky government.

Human Events recently passed word to the White House through a senator's office that a number of Viet Nam officials in the United States are openly talking against the present Ky regime and are sold on the Buddhist leadership.

An important Vietnamese diplomat recently confided to us that he was opposed to those "bloody" generals who refuse to negotiate with the Viet Cong. He said he favored a regime without an American presence. While professing he was opposed to communism, he insisted he didn't want any South Vietnamese government to be similar to the government on Formosa or South Korea—both vigorously anti-Communist. The people, he insisted, will side with Thich Tri Quang during the elections and the United States will be asked to leave.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Job Corps officials claim the average cost of turning out a "graduate" is $9,000, but Rep. Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) says such a conclusion is nonsense. Adding the $355 million it wants—and will probably get—for fiscal 1967 to the $278 million received this year, the Job Corps will have been awarded a grand total of $633 million. "It is obvious," says Michel, "that the Job Corps would have to graduate 70,000 by the end of fiscal 1967 to meet the Administration's stated cost of $9,000 per enrollee—a long way from the 1,061 turned out to date. We are spending $484 per year on the average per school student. We are spending 18 times as much per individual in the Job Corps."


MICHEL

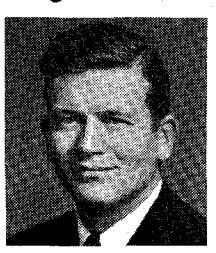
• *There still may be a chance to kill off the Teacher Corps, a program to extend federal control over education by permitting teachers to be selected and recruited for "poverty" areas by the federal government. In a somewhat surprising move, the House Appropriations Committee last week blocked additional funds for the Corps, which has been operating for about a year. If the full House upholds the committee's cut, the Corps could go out of existence June 30 for lack of money.*

• Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has asked the House Judiciary Committee to hold immediate hearings on legislation to provide criminal penalties for desecration of the American flag. Legislation along these lines has been introduced by Roudebush, Rep. Maston O'Neal (D.-Ga.) and Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen. "We are facing in this country a serious problem in the form of a tiny minority of subversives who are using great skill in techniques of agitation to influence events to an extent far beyond what most of us might think would be likely or possible," Roudebush says. "A law to assess penalties for those who desecrate the American flag will not solve the basic problem by itself. However, such a law will show where we stand on this question of respect for the flag. It might help also to identify some of the hard-core agitators who are devoting themselves wholeheartedly to the effort of breaking up U.S. communities and the nation itself," he said.

ROUDEBUSH

• *A new Russian build-up is under way in Cuba, with Iron Curtain forces increasing from 6,000 to 8,000-10,000 in the past three months, according to Washington* Daily News *columnist Virginia Prewett. Soviet "technicians" are reportedly constructing underground defense installations and refugee sources say that missiles have been reintroduced on the Red island.*

• Disillusionment with New York Mayor John Lindsay is growing, even among his former backers. Liberal columnist Murray Kempton noted that Lindsay is moaning and groaning about his problems, then commented: "It was my notion that, as mayor, John Lindsay would restore civility to this city. . . . It is impossible to pick up a paper without seeing the mayor's face; and he always looks like the leading man in 'Slattery's People' the day the rating came in. His habitual public expression is that of an outraged victim. The one sort of mayor I never thought he'd be was the kind who never for one moment is free of the assurance that we're lucky to have him or the opinion that he's unlucky to have us."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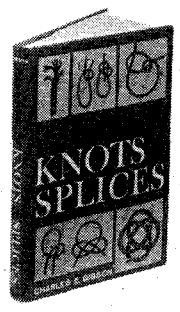

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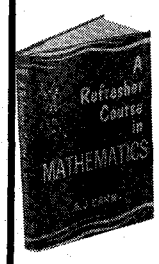

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Tri Quang Covertly Arms Students and Buddhists

From the Allen-Scott Report

Gen. William Westmoreland and militant Buddhist leader Thich Tri Quang appear headed for a direct collision.

In urgent messages to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commander of U.S. forces in South Viet Nam charges Tri Quang is covertly arming students and Buddhists in the First Corps area and endangering the security of the 50,000 U.S. troops there.

The "shock troops" of Tri Quang, Westmoreland warned, already have taken over the province and district offices in the Da Nang area after shooting, kidnapping and intimidating South Vietnamese loyal to the Ky government.

If this alarming development continues, Westmoreland held, it could lead to a situation where U.S. troops might have to fight to defend themselves. Westmoreland pointed out many villages in the strategic First Corps area are on the edge of the U.S. defense perimeter, where the heaviest infiltration of North Vietnamese regulars has taken place in the past two months.

Control of these vital outposts by "unfriendly Vietnamese" in advance of an expected Communist offensive in the rainy season starting next month raises grave security problems, Westmoreland told the Joint Chiefs, which the United States cannot tolerate. For this reason he wants authority to help South Vietnamese troops to disarm the dissident elements and regain control of the villages they have seized.

Gen. Westmoreland, who refers to Tri Quang as "the most dangerous man in Viet Nam today," is also deeply concerned that the militant monk's armed groups will cut the supply lines of the big marine air and ground bases at Da Nang.

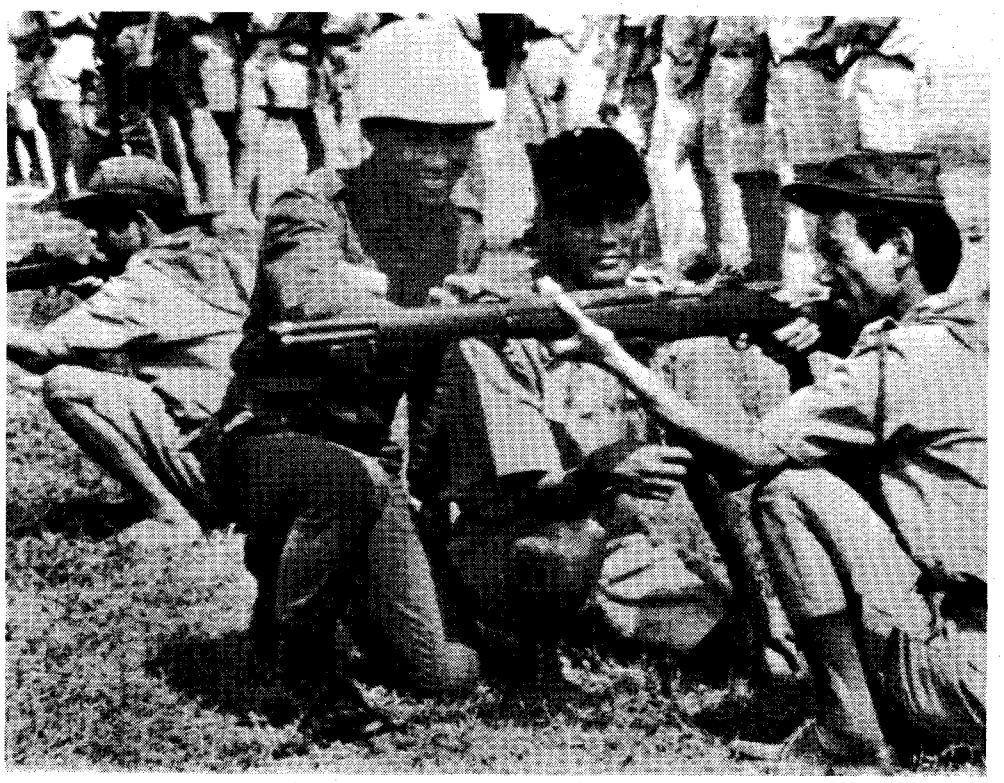
Documentary evidence obtained by intelligence shows that Tri Quang has set up his own labor union in central Viet Nam, and that it is heavily infiltrated with Viet Cong and "refugees" from North Viet Nam.

Tri Quang's labor organization reputedly has a two-pronged purpose: To weaken control of the anti-Communist South Vietnamese labor confederation, and to control the dock and supply areas through which U.S. military cargoes flow.

With U.S. troops in the Da Nang area having less than a month's supply of arms and munitions, a crippling dock tie-up could dangerously hamper their combat effectiveness

While refraining from a direct political recommendation, Gen. Westmoreland stressed that Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, chairman of the National Leadership Committee and head of the ruling military council, is the most stable and pro-U.S. official in South Viet Nam.

Gen. William Westmoreland, head of U.S. troops in Viet Nam, has sent urgent messages to the Joint Chiefs about Tri Quang's activities.



Students of a Buddhist "command group" receive weapons training from a South Vietnamese army instructor. The students claim they will fight any attempt by Premier Nguyen Cao Ky to use force against Buddhist and opposition elements in Viet Nam.

Both Gen. Thieu and Premier Ky can be counted on, Westmoreland belives, to fully support the war effort and work for the election of a "national assembly friendly to the United States."

Ambassador Lodge, who once gave Tri Quang asylum in the U.S. embassy when he was hunted by the late President Diem, also is advising the White House not to encourage or support the Buddhist leader.

Some reasons for Lodge's strong misgivings about Tri Quang are information from intelligence officers on Westmoreland's staff that the monk has ties with Communist leaders in Hanoi, and a report by the U.S. Information Agency linking Tri Quang with the burning of its library at Hue while Gen. Maxwell Taylor was U.S. ambassador.

The forceful warnings of Westmoreland and Lodge about Tri Quang come at a time when influential officials of the Administration are portraying the controversial monk as a nationalist who would continue the war against the Communists.

This favorable view is being voiced by White House assistant Walt Rostow and William Bundy, assistant secretary of state for the Far East.

In background briefings for newsmen and members of Congress, Rostow and Bundy declared that earlier this month Tri Quang went out of his way to assure a White House aide that he would support U.S. policy of an "independent South Viet Nam."

When the Pentagon queried Westmoreland and Lodge about this reputed Tri Quang assurance, they replied it was meaningless, as he could not be trusted. They warned he is maneuvering for time to consolidate his political power before forcing a major showdown this summer.

President Johnson has submitted the confliciting counsels on Tri Quang to the Senior Intra-Departmental Committee, headed by Secretary Rusk, for review and recommendations.

Massayuki Yokohoma, special envoy of the Japanese prime minister, is trying to devise a truce formula for Viet Nam. He is in India conferring with Soviet officials and a North Vietnamese delegation.

His mission has U.S. approval.

★ ★ ★

Federal anti-poverty officials are up to their ears in comic books—but they are not laughing.

Of 501,000 comic books specially produced last spring to recruit youths into the Job Corps, only 66,000 have been distributed by the Office of Economic Opportunity (the anti-poverty agency). The other 435,000 are gathering dust and storage charges in warehouses near the capital.

Following is the story of this backstage blooper as uncovered by Rep. Charles Goodell (N.Y.), ranking Republican on the House Labor Committee considering the new anti-poverty budget:

Last spring OEO masterminds decided that a comic book would be an effective recruiting device for the Job Corps. A leading cartoonist contributed his ideas and work to produce an attractive book. Two Connecticut firms got the job of printing and binding 501,000 of the books—at a cost of $25,000.

Trucking them to Washington cost another $485.

Distribution of the books was put into the hands of two Washington companies. One, a public relations outfit, sent them to newsmen, members of Congress, other government officials, etc. It still has 10,000 copies on hand. The other distributor was to get the books to potential Job Corps recruits—placing them in schools, welfare and employment offices, pool rooms, drugstores, garages and other likely outlets.

It still has 425,000 copies, most of them in a warehouse. Storage costs are $300 a month. Since last July OEO has forked over $2,400 for this. Total cost of the little-used comic book to date—$27,800.

Reason it hasn't been used? It wasn't needed. The Job Corps has 10 times as many applicants as available space. There are 23,439 enrollees in the 96 camps of the Corps, with more than 240,000 applications on file waiting for vacancies.

OEO officials say hopefully they still feel there will be need for the comic book. But they admit that likelihood is not in the foreseeable future.

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"THE WHITE HOUSE is trying to save money by curbing the use of its chauffeured limousines. Johnson is determined to cut nonessential waste so the money can be spent on the kind of waste that wins votes."—Harry Karns

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Government 'of the People' Still Works

By PAUL HARVEY

Hey, what did you say to your congressman while he was home for Easter recess? He returned to Washington talking real sense!

Vacationing senators and congressmen heard from you what I have been hearing from you in my almost constant travels.

Sen. Stennis returned to Washington from Mississippi saying, "The United States will have to intensify its air action over North Viet Nam." He said, "We cannot win by this policy of holding back:"

Indiana's Sen. Harke returned to Washington from visiting with his Hoosier home folks to demand that "Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge explain events leading to the political turmoil in South Viet Nam."

Georgia's Sen. Dick Russell, his first day back in Washington, said, "The United States should begin bombing the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong now. American boys die unnecessarily every day that we delay."

Sen. Russell said, "It does not make sense to allow the British to send goods to North Viet Nam." Sen. Russell was "outraged" at anti-American sentiment in South Viet Nam. He said if this attitude prevails, the United States "should pull out American troops!"

Illinois' Sen. Everett Dirksen, usually loquacious, was able to reflect the sense of his constituents very succinctly: "The war in Viet Nam just is not popular."

As if anticipating this ground swell of reaction, on the first day following recess our bombers carried the war closer to Hanoi than ever before, knocked out enemy missiles, missile sites, radar stations.

Government "of the people" still works when we, the people, take the time to govern.

True, most of the individuals I've quoted had been previously, if less outspokenly, opposed to our timidity in Viet Nam. But similar sentiments are being expressed from surprising sources.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, for example: His first day back he called for peace talks right now. He demanded a direct confrontation of the United States, Red China, North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam at a peace table in Asia "to negotiate a settlement now."

He said, "The trouble in Viet Nam is deeper and more complex than we have heretofore been prepared to acknowledge. We would do well now to face up to that fact."

House GOP leader Gerald Ford said, "President Johnson must increase sharply the use of air and sea power soon or face a war without end."

Every day I care less whether we drive it or park it in Viet Nam. I just want us to stop spinning our wheels in the mud and splashing young Americans with blood.

Resist with all your resources any effort to lengthen the terms of our elected representatives. Some say they should be "spared the time-consuming tedium of frequent campaigns." I say they should get back home as often as possible and campaign time is the only time many of these solons ever visit their constituents.

I'm glad your senator and congressman went home for Easter. Sounds to me as if they got your message.

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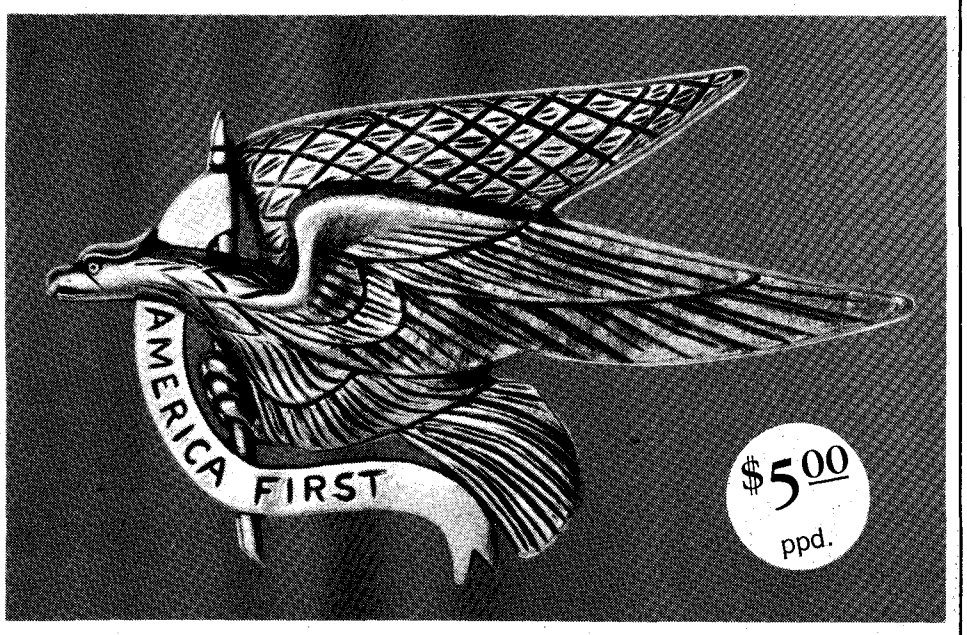

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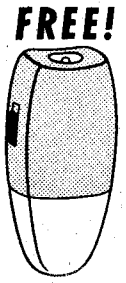

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We Must Return to Fundamentals—Or Face Anarchy

Simple honesty, responsibility and respect for law and order are among the principles that made America great. There is still time for us to get back to them before it is too late.

By CHARLES E. WHITTAKER
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1957-62

It seems clear that most of our people have now come to understand that we are all involved in unusual ferment, and many of us are confused and bewildered. Many are asking the reasons for this, what it means and where it leads and ends. Seldom is any effort made responsibly to answer. Possibly because no one really can.

But it seems reasonable to believe that, until we are able to isolate and define the underlying causes, we will not be able intelligently to grapple with them.

I cannot assume to delineate all of the underlying causes, but my rather extensive readings, observations and meditations have convinced me that a major one is that in some way our anchors have been torn from their moorings to unchangeable fundamental principles—among others, a decent respect for truth and honesty, for the teachings of history, for the Ten Commandments, and for the Golden Rule—and, without those anchors, we lost our way.

In that distress, we tended to divide into ideological groups, and then one group began to blame another for our plight. And this brought retaliatory responses in kind. That conduct continued to accelerate in pace and tempo until the pitch of tensions ran so high as to produce a running, acrimonious and recriminatory dialogue that has dissipated mutual respect, engendered hatreds and made nearly impossible any calm and conciliatory discussion of differences, and hence has precluded return and re-anchor to the changeless fundamentals.

As we have seen, that dialogue has largely sacrified honest appeals to reason for other techniques. One has been the intentional and repeated misuse and distortion of generic words and phrases in our language with the obvious design of giving them a gloss of meaning that casts their inherent odious implications from themselves to their opponents—a pretty slick trick to confuse unsuspecting people.

Another has been to use catchwords of dubious meaning, and sometimes of odious implications. And still another has been the use of meaningless but often aspersonistic clichés.

When we realize that such preachments have been nearly endlessly made, printed and circulated as matters of truth, we can hardly wonder that the people, who must largely rely upon what they hear and read for their information, have been misled and are now confused and bewildered and at a loss to know whom or what to believe and support.

Mutual Respect

Illustrative of the technique used in glossing and distorting generic words and phrases, let me give you an example or two: Frequently in this dialogue, some participants while advocating—sometimes quite covertly—"changes" in our forms of government, refer to their opposing "conservatives" as "mossbacks" and often in the same breath as "radicals" or "extremists." Although Webster says that "a conservative" means one who "favors retention of existing institutions and forms of government," the term has been, by intentional misuse, glossed to mean not one who would "retain," but one who would *change* our "existing institutions and forms of government"—just the opposite of the dictionary sense of the term.

Again, Webster says that the term "a leftist" means "a member of the radical or revolutionary party, a radical," and that the term "a rightist" means "a conservative." Yet by the intentional and repeated misuse of those terms, "a leftist" has been glossed to mean "a conservative," one who would "retain," not change, our existing institutions and forms of government, and that a "rightist" is a "radical," one who would change, not "retain" our existing institutions and forms of government—

Justice Whittaker says: "Some seem to feel that it is the legal obligation of the government to finance the needs of every citizen . . . . but nothing could be further from the truth."

again, just the opposite of the dictionary sense of these terms.

These two simple examples are enough to reveal the technique—doubtless already familiar to most of you—that is being commonly used not to inform the people, but to confuse and bewilder them.

I turn now to the technique of arguing by catchwords. Some of those that are commonly heard are of fairly definite meaning, but even they are often used with little fidelity to their true meanings. Others are advanced as terms of definite meaning or of art when, in fact, as often used, they are meaningless.

We hear much confused argument revolving around the terms "discrimination," "segregation," "desegregation" and "integration." So I think it may be well briefly to consider what they really mean.

The dictionary sense of the term "discrimination" is also, in the abstract, its legal sense. In its constitutional sense, it is one of the things prohibited to the states by the 14th Amendment's guarantee of "the equal protection of the laws."

The term "segregation" is, in legal effect, only a synonym for constitutionally prohibited "discrimination." The term "desegregation" is a coined one of awkward and dubious meaning.

But the term "integration," a term of no constitutional significance, though commonly used as a synonym of "anti-discrimination" or "anti-segregation," literally has a very different meaning and embraces the concept of amalgamation, well illustrated by the transfer of schoolchildren from their home district to a distant district for the purpose not of avoiding unconstitutional "discrimination," but of affirmatively "mixing" or "integrating" the races when indeed no provision of the Constitution so requires.

But in recent times we have seen obvious attempts—largely through the repeated use of the coined and meaningless phrase "*de facto* segregation"—to torture the word "integration" into a meaning synonymous with constitutionally prohibited "segregation," when in truth they speak entirely different concepts. There is, of course, a clear basis in the fundamental law of our land, particularly in the 14th Amendment, for striking down state acts of "discrimination," and hence also of "segregation" in all public institutions, including state public schools, as violative of that amendment's guarantee of the equal protection of the laws.

But, as stated, there is no provision in the Constitution which, in terms or reasonable intendment, compels "integration" of the races.

'Civil Rights'

We also hear much confused argument about "civil rights." What does the term mean in the abstract? It is often used as one of definite meaning or of art. But the truth is, the term "civil rights" is not a term of art, and, when abstractly used, really has no concrete meaning. Webster says that "civil rights" are "nonpolitical rights," and that in the United States the term means "rights secured by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, and by certain acts of Congress abolishing the incidence of involuntary servitude."

Thus, the only meaning of the term in the abstract that even approaches concreteness is that civil rights are the rights of all men in the United States to be free from the "incidence of involuntary servitude."

Similarly, we hear much discussion in these days on the subject of "public accommodations." Most of us appear to be confused in our understanding, and hence unclear in our use, of the phrase. Just what does the phrase mean? Surely the term "public" accommodation does not include "private" accommodation. "Public" things are those that are owned or controlled by government—state or federal—and in which, therefore, every citizen has the same right of use and enjoyment.

But, by the same token, property that is privately owned and operated is "private" property, to which only those who are expressly or impliedly invited by the owner may of right come and enter, and surely this implies that any such invitation may be revoked by the owner at any time for any reason satisfactory to him. Yet almost daily we see efforts, some of them successful, to expand the concept of "public" to include that which is "private"—such as a citizen's privately owned and operated store, shop, restaurant, motel, farm, medical or law office—and to make those "private" facilities subject, as of right, to use and enjoyment by the public.

I do not readily think of a better example of what is happening to our language and to our ability to communicate with certainty than is illustrated by our difficulties in maintaining the generic and basic distinction between what is "public," and therefore subject to use by the public, and what is "private," and therefore subject to use only by the owner or with his consent.

Another facet of current discussions revolves around the word "equality." We proudly say that our government is founded upon the concept that "all men are created equal." But we seem to be unclear as to whether that phrase means that all men must be accepted by all other men as social equals, and as to whether it means that all men must be made and kept "economically equal" as an obligation of government.

Some doubtlessly well-intentioned people have been arguing that it should be made the legal obligation of every man to socially accept every other man. However laudable may be the underlying objective, it is abundantly clear from experience and the nature of man that this cannot be done by law, and that such an attempt is not a proper function of government. Such an attempt can only agitate prejudices, stiffen resistance and serve to impede and delay social acceptance.

Misused Terms

Social acceptance is a matter of developmental mutual respect and liking, and this cannot be brought about by force. These are matters of the heart, and it cannot be controlled by force. No minority group that has settled in our land has obtained, or likely ever will obtain, general acceptance and amalgamation here until, by long years of exemplary conduct, a majority of its members have earned the respect and liking of the people generally. Any effort to compel social acceptance would be a step in the wrong direction and self-defeating.

There are also well-meaning persons among us who argue that the proper concept of "equality" is that all men are entitled to be assured, by and at the expense of the government, which means by their brothers, of permanent economic equality. To argue that all men are entitled at the expense of their brothers to permanent economic equality is to argue for the adoption of "communism," which, Webster says, means "a system of social organization in which all goods are held in common" and, hence, in which all men are by law made and kept economically equal.

Do those who so advocate understand this? I doubt that they do, and for obvious reasons I prefer to believe that they do not. But the government established here by our forefathers, and early said to be the finest government ever conceived by the minds of men, is not of that kind. It is instead a democratic Republic guaranteeing free enterprise and the right to earn and possess private capital. It is not, and was never intended to be, a leveler of men.

"Seeing that these trespassers were often applauded in high places. . . .these radical leaders and their groups quickly enlarged the scope of their activity by massing and marching followers on the sidewalks, streets and highways, frequently blocking and appropriating them to a degree that precluded their intended uses." —Justice Whittaker

Justice Whittaker, who retired from the Supreme Court in 1962, now lives in Kansas City, Mo. This article is the full text of an address he gave at the University of Kansas, April 12, 1966.

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'The toleration of some crime encourages all crime.'

Quite the contrary: It was intended to permit, and permits, the ambitious, energetic, creative and thrifty men to, by honest effort, improve their lot as much as they can even if others choose not to try.

It does not intend to destroy initiative and ambition by holding accomplishments down to the level of the least ambitious. While individuals have their legal right to discriminate between our people, the government does not. Hence, under our government, the term "equality" must mean essentially that government, state and federal, cannot and must not deny to any citizen: (a) the right to obtain equal learning, (b) the right to equal governmental treatment, (c) the right to equal justice, (d) the equal right of suffrage and (e) the consequent right to equal opportunity.

But the right to equal opportunity, if indeed it is to be equal, must include the opportunity to develop and prove unequal talents. Any other concept would destroy the natural incentive of every man to improve his lot by holding him down to the unambitious level of the mediocre or below, which inevitably would result in the society's decadence.

In the same connection we hear much discussion of "public welfare." Some seem to feel that it is the legal obligation of the government to finance the needs of every citizen. Some even suggest that our national Constitution so contemplates, but nothing could be further from the truth.

In the Preamble of our Constitution, our Founding Fathers, in describing one of the purposes of their efforts, used the term "to promote the general welfare." But this was to be done, as they said, in the ways and by the means set forth in the body of the document, and one will search it in vain for any evidence of any delegation by the states or the people of any power to the national government to dip into the federal treasury for the support of private citizens.

Thus, the privilege and the moral obligation to determine when and how much aid should be given to the deserving needy among them was, like all other privileges and powers that were not delegated to the national government by the Constitution, reserved to the states and to the people.

Slogans, Clichés

I now turn to the misleading, and therefore dangerous, technique of some current argument by clichés. Some would-be leaders have been voicing slogans and clichés which, in instances, appear on the surface to be logical, and some even religious, but which, in truth, are neither. Instead, they are dangerously deceptive and destructive.

One is "Government owes every citizen a living." This is the false cry of the prideless lazy, inasmuch as the food, shelter and clothing necessary for his "living" can only be produced by the labors of someone. This is a cry for support by the sweat of another man's brow.

A second is "human rights, not property rights." Are these rights in any way inconsistent or mutually destructive? Is not the right to have and be protected in property a valuable "human right"? Are not those rights mutually consistent and even dependent?

Any thoughtful observation of history will reveal that, where private property rights have not been respected and protected, there has not been what we call "human rights." Private property rights are the soil in which our concept of human rights grows and matures. As long as private property rights are secure, human rights will be respected and will endure and evolve.

A third is the Russian-coined phrase that "production is for use, not for profits." Must it be wholly for the one or the other? Is it not truly for both? Is there any inconsistency or immorality in producing useful things at a profit? If production is not to yield a profit, there will be no incentive to produce. And if there is no incentive to produce, there will be no production for use. It is the incentive of profits that has produced the plentiful blessings of our nation and that has enabled it to grow, progress, and develop as it has. Reasonable profits are essential to the survival of free enterprise and, hence, of our society. If the state were to take over under the slogan of "use, not profits," initiative would be destroyed, progress would be halted and soon stagnation would set in and destroy our society.

A fourth, and of which we hear much these days, is "obey the good laws but not the bad ones."

And a fifth one that should be considered with the fourth is "action now, not the delays of the law."

Is not each of these clichés a call for anarchy? Does not the fourth invite men to violate the laws they do not like? And does not the fifth invite men to spurn the courts and all constituted authority and to take the law into their own hands?

'Good vs. Bad Laws'

If we allow men to disobey with impunity the laws they do not like, or to spurn the courts in all constituted authority by taking the law, or what they think ought to be the law, into their own hands, will we not be inviting anarchy and chaos? Yet, this is precisely what some self-appointed racial leaders, and more recently many others, have been advocating, and it is precisely what their followers have been doing.

Aroused by these techniques, those followers frequently have assembled from far and wide, often, unfortunately, with the encouragement and even at the expense of well-meaning but legally uninformed and misguided church organizations, into large and loosely assembled groups or mobs to wage what they have called "demonstrations" to force the grant of what they call "rights" in defiance of the law, the courts and all constituted authority.

At the beginning, these "demonstrations" consisted of episodic group invasions and appropriations of private stores, first by sitting down and later by lying down therein, and eventually by blocking the entrances thereto with their bodies. Seeing that those trespassers were often applauded in high places, were generally not stopped or punished, but rather were compelled to be appeased and rewarded, these racial leaders and their groups quickly enlarged the scope of their activity by massing and marching followers on the sidewalks, streets and highways, frequently blocking and appropriating them to a degree that precluded their intended public uses.

And that conduct, too, being nearly always appeased, the process spread areawise, as might have been expected, from one Southern city to another, and then into one Northern city after another, and eventually pretty generally throughout the land. These "demonstrations" were conducted under the banner of "peaceable civil disobedience," and under the claim of protection by the peaceable-assembly and petition provisions of the 1st Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. But, in fact, most of these claims were and are untrue. Let me demonstrate this:

"Crime," says Webster, means "an act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction." It cannot be denied that many of those trespasses violated at least the criminal-trespass laws of the local jurisdictions involved, nor that those laws impose criminal penalties for their violation, nor, hence, that those trespasses constituted "crimes."

Now, in the first place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed peaceable, for we all know that the assembly and incitement of a large group or mob for the avowed purpose of forcing direct action outside the law amounts to the creation of a mob bent on lawlessness, and inherently disturbs the peace of others.

In the second place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "civil disobedience" for the simple reason which anyone should be able to understand: that willful violation of the criminal laws is "criminal disobedience," not "civil disobedience."

And lastly, those criminal trespasses were not protected by the peaceable-assembly and petition provisions of the 1st Amendment. That provision says: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Obviously, nothing in that language grants a license to any man or group of men to violate our criminal laws, including those which prohibit trespass upon, and appropriation of, private property, and those prohibiting the willful obstruction of public walks, streets and highways.

"The process is also progressively employed by radical leftists and those who would give aid and comfort to our enemies, to hinder and impede our nation's efforts to conscript military personnel. . . .and generally to weaken its ability to execute its military efforts in this time of war."—Justice Whittaker

Rather, as Mr. Justice Roberts wrote upon the subject in 1939, "The privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions must be regulated in the interest of all. It is not absolute, but is relative and must be exercised in subordination to the general comfort and convenience, and in consonance with peace and good order."

Surely no thoughtful person will disagree with that statement, nor with the one recently made by the president of Yale University in a speech at Detroit, that the current rash of "demonstrations make a ludicrous mockery of the democratic debating process."

The philosophy of "obeying only the laws you like," and of attempting to rule by force, has given rise to mobs and mob actions that have proven, as certainly we should have expected, to be tailor-made for infiltration, take-over and use by rabble-rousers and radicals who are avowedly bent on the breakdown of law, order and morality in our society, and hence on its destruction. And we now see that virtually all of such "demonstrations" are being infiltrated by rabble-rousers and radicals and, not infrequently, break into open violence.

Even though those results may not have been contemplated, and surely weren't wished, by those Americans who advocated disobedience of our laws, nevertheless they did advocate that philosophy and they did put its processes into action, and cannot now escape responsibility for the results.

Seeing the appeasements and successes of that process in racial strife, other would-be leaders have now adopted and spread it into many other areas. It has now spread into the campuses of most of our great universities where, as in Berkeley, it has been used to commit assaults, kidnapings, imprisonment of police officers and commandeering of public-address systems; and their use in spewing over the campus the most filthy four-letter words, and for general breakdown of law and order.

The process is also now progressively employed by radical leftists and those who would give aid and comfort to our enemies, to hinder and impede our nation's efforts to conscript military personnel, as witness the recent rash of draft card burners, and to move and supply its troops and generally to weaken its ability to execute its military efforts in this time of war.

The process has now been extended even to efforts to thwart governmental, legislative and executive action. Indeed, it would be hard to name a field that has escaped or is not vulnerable to the process.

These are but recent examples of history's teachings that the toleration of some crime encourages all crime, and that it can hardly be denied that our toleration of these crimes of trespass has been at least a contributing factor to the recent spread of common violence which Mr. J. Edgar Hoover says makes it impossible "for the citizens of this country to . . . walk the streets of our cities without [danger of] being mugged, raped and robbed." He continued: "We can't do that today." And he added: "All through the country, almost without exception, this condition prevails."

The great pity is that these minority groups, in preaching and practicing defiance of the law, are in fact eroding our legal structure, which alone can ever assure to them due process of law and the equal protection of the laws, and that can, thus, protect them from discriminations and abuses by majorities.

We have all been often told, and many of us have preached, that crime does not pay. But the recent rash and spread of law defiance—and the successes, however tenuous and temporary, of that philosophy in attaining goals—seems to compel a reappraisal of that concept. For, from what we see currently happening, one could reasonably believe that certain types of crimes are being permitted to pay.

Indeed, official encouragement often has been given, even at times in some high places, to conduct these "demonstrations" which have led to the commission of these criminal trespasses, and it can hardly be denied that they have been rather widely tolerated. It is undoubtedly true, as recited in the presidentially proclaimed Law Day, 1965, that "a citizen's first duty is to uphold the law," but it is also the first duty of government to enforce the law.

As said in an article in the April 10, 1965, issue of the magazine *America*, "[Government] has no right to turn the cheek of its citizens. Instead, it is gravely obligated by the very purpose of its existence to see to their protection."

Surely the great majority of Americans agree with the May 1965 public statement of Mr. Lewis F. Powell, then president of the American Bar Association, that "America needs a genuine revival of respect for law and orderly processes, a reawakening of individual responsibility, a new impatience with those who violate and circumvent laws, and a determined insistence that laws be enforced, courts respected and due process followed."

I would like to conclude, as I began, with a plea for a return to simple honesty, responsibility and forthrightness in our public speakings and writings, that they may honestly inform and not misinform the people, and for a return to an orderly society by requiring respect for an obedience to our laws by the prompt, impartial, even-handed, certain and substantial punishment of all persons whose willful conduct violates these laws, and that we do so promptly, and I would hope, before mass crime gets, as it surely can, so far out of hand as to be beyond the curbing capacities of our peace-keeping agencies and authorities.

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Violent 'Deacons for Defense' Organize in North

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A super-militant Negro organization with headquarters in the South has mapped plans to arm and train Northern Negroes to fight "brutal police and the white power structure."

Representatives of the "Deacons for Defense and Justice" have visited several Northern cities in recent weeks to organize "rifle clubs" and to arm civilians. The organization was originally set up in Bogalusa, La., to combat Klan violence.

"We are setting up these rifle clubs and we will make sure our people know how to shoot so they can defend themselves," says Ernest Thomas, executive vice president of the Deacons. "You have the police who every day oppress the Negro and they are armed. The Negro lives in a violent country. We can't see how he can continue to live without weapons."

Thomas has visited Philadelphia three times in recent weeks and says the city's Negro community is "ready to fight." Thomas selected a Philadelphia school teacher to head the city's chapter and arranged a conference with Jesse Gray to give the Philadelphians advice on fighting the police.

Gray is a former Communist party organizer who helped spark the Harlem race riots of 1964 with his inflammatory speeches.

Other representatives of the Deacons have visited Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Washington to map strategy and raise funds.

A leader of the Deacons in Washington is Julius Hobson, a fiery-tongued militant who recently suggested burning the stores of local merchants who are opposed to "home rule" for the District of Columbia. Hobson told William Raspberry of the Washington *Post* that Negroes must "organize to strike back at brutal officers."

Raspberry, himself a Negro, disagreed. Writing in his column March 30, Raspberry said Hobson's plan to arm Negroes to fight "police brutality" was irresponsible. He added:

"It is a dangerous theory. It is one thing for a Negro in Bogalusa to take a shot at a fleeing car whose occupants have just fired into his home. It is quite another for an armed group to go gunning for a policeman because they have heard rumors of brutality. Asked about the danger of a misguided attack on an officer who had used force to maintain a legitimate arrest, Hobson noted that the 'police make a lot of mistakes, the people will make a lot of mistakes, too.' He didn't appear to be unduly bothered by the prospect."

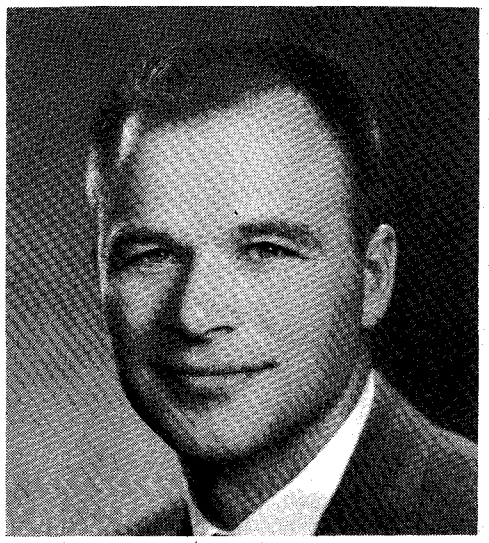
★ ★ ★

Anti-poverty officials reacted predictably last month when House Republicans questioned the use of the Kanawha Hotel for a Women's Job Corps Center in Charleston, W.Va. (see *Human Events*, April 2, 1966, page 5.)

Rep. Albert H. Quie (R.-Minn.) discovered that the run-down hotel was owned by Angus Peyton, a prominent West Virginia Democrat who is the state commissioner of commerce. An arrangement entered into by Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity guaranteed the Kanawha Hotel Co. an annual income of $94,800 although the hotel is worth no more than $250,000.

"In addition to the 40 per cent guaranteed annual profit," Quie said, "more than $225,000 in federal funds have been expended to renovate the building and these improvements would accrue to the Kanawha Hotel Co."

Bernard Boutin, OEO's deputy director, charged that Quie was playing politics, using inaccurate figures. Subsequent investigation has determined that Quie actually understated the federal funds dished out to Peyton's firm.



Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) scoffs at OEO's attempts to justify spending for hotel in West Virginia.

Boutin claimed that the OEO had spent only $187,000 renovating the hotel. Cold figures supplied by the Bureau of the Budget disclosed that $345,000 has been spent refurbishing the Kanawha.

Boutin said further that the Kanawha Hotel offered "the very best deal that could be gotten." He said the facilities at four other hotels "were very carefully looked at" and found wanting

Investigation by Quie indicates this is not so. Officials of the four hotels denied categorically that the federal government had expressed any interest in leasing their facilities. In fact, the principal stockholder of one of the hotels said he had been interested in renting to the OEO but was never approached. Had he been asked, he said, he would have leased his hotel to the OEO for much less than the $94,800 rental on the Kanawha.

Super-militant Washington, D.C., Negro leader Julius Hobson recently suggested burning the stores of merchants who oppose "home rule."

★ ★ ★

House GOP leader Gerald Ford has termed absurd President Johnson's claim that Republicans are responsible for ever-mounting government costs. Johnson told a group of businessmen the other day that House Republicans were frustrating his economy plans.

Ford notes that Democrats outnumber Republicans 293-140, that they control each congressional committee by a margin of 2-1. There have been six key House votes on governmental economy thus far this session. Only 18 per cent of the Democrats voted for economy, while 93 per cent of the Republicans so went on record. Ford cites the following House roll calls:

- H.R. 14012 (March 29). Recommittal motion to cut $12 million for rent supplements from the second supplemental appropriation. Ninety-five per cent of the House Republicans voted for economy and only 25 per cent of the Democrats.
- H.R. 14215 (April 6). Interior Appropriation. Recommittal motion to cut spending 5 per cent below budget estimates. Again, 95 per cent of the Republicans supported the budget cut versus 11 per cent of the Democrats.
- H.R. 14266 (April 6). Post Office-Treasury Appropriation. Recommittal motion to slash spending 5 per cent below budget estimates. Eighty-nine per cent of the Republicans voted for the reduction and only 7 per cent of the Democrats.
- S. 2394 (March 22). Authorization of $750,000 for a new home for Hubert Humphrey. Ninety-five per cent of the Republicans opposed the authorization and 24 per cent of the Democrats.
- H.R. 9963 (March 2). Authorized federal spending of $4.6 million to help stage the Alaska Centennial celebration, an Alaska state project. Ninety-four per cent of the Republicans opposed the grant. Only 21 per cent of the Democrats voted for economy.
- H.R. 30 (February 3). Authorized $9.5 million in federal spending to finance the Interama cultural and trade center in Florida. Eighty-three per cent of the Republicans opposed the grant, but only 13 per cent of the Democrats went on record for economy.

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—Excerpted from an unsolicited letter from the Director of Advertising of the Macmillan Company, in connection with their series of four ads for their 1964 best-seller, **JFK: The Man and the Myth.**

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ADL's New Book: Minority Report on Minorities

By MORRIE RYSKIND

We intellectual pygmies who live close enough to the earth to keep our feet on it never see things as clearly as the intellectual giants who live in the Ivory Tower and get a truer perspective.

Thus, from my narrow point of view, anti-Semitism in America seemed reduced almost to the vanishing point. The want ads of my boyhood often added "None but Gentiles need apply," but today Jews are prominent in every line of endeavor—and I mistook that for progress.

If sporadically there arose a handful of kooks like the American Nazis, they made no more headway than the doctrine of vegetarianism has among the lions of Africa.

Oh, I know there are clubs that would bar me because of my religion, just as there are Jewish circles where my politics makes me equally unwelcome. Neither bothers me, because I have no desire to go where I'm not wanted; and, besides, I think the most fundamental of civil rights is that of choosing your social companions. And frankly—strictly between us—I think both groups are missing some pretty good conversation. And it serves 'em right.

But now I find I've been living in a fool's paradise. For the Anti-Defamation League, which might have disbanded with its mission accomplished, isn't taking this lying down. If anti-Semitism goes, they're out of business; and they do not propose to go the way of the village blacksmith.

So they've investigated and come up with the world-shaking discovery that there are still some Protestants and Catholics who don't like Jews. And they're publishing a book about it—though I daresay they will gloss over the fact that there are, percentage-wise, an equal number of Jews who distrust Catholics and Protestants. Especially if they vote GOP.

The volume will be promoted through various organizations and many congregations will look at the book rather than the world around them, and begin to fear that Hitlerism is on the rise here. And, Parkinson's Law still being in effect, it is a safe bet that the league will need more money than ever to cope with the Menace.

Well, live and unlearn. Back in 1960, in a piece on our minorities, I wrote: "That the American Negro has had a hard time, nobody can deny. But what he has accomplished in the last century—from Uncle Tom to George Washington Carver—is almost without parallel."

And I pointed out that many whites—from Harriet Beecher Stowe to Branch Rickey—had helped to open the doors of opportunity that had begun to swing wide for the colored man. Here again I saw progress every year—as I did the other day when three California towns elected Negro mayors in hamlets where the choice did not depend on colored voters.

Louis Lomax's rather sensational invasion of Los Angeles seemed to bear me out. A year or so ago, this Negro writer came here as a virtual unknown. Since then he has a highly popular TV show which goes on twice a week and, though decidedly left of center, is handsomely supported by ads. In addition, he now has a daily radio program, writes books and articles, lectures at our colleges and debates before crowded audiences.

Now to an ignoramus like myself, this was proof overwhelming that America lays no bar down to genuine ability. Here was a real Horatio Alger story—for Lomax tells us he began as a bootblack in the South. Today his income must place in the upper 10 per cent. And not only is he in *Who's Who,* but he proudly displays a key to the Playboy Club.

Indeed, he has achieved to the full the dream of every American boy, with the possible exception of never having married Zsa Zsa Gabor. But he's comparatively young yet—and who knows what the future will bring?

So I was bowled over a few months ago when, in a debate at a local college, he lifted his arms to Heaven and cried out piteously: "Take this yoke from my neck!" I'm still looking for the alleged yoke, but so far I'm like the kid who thought the king was naked when he was wearing his new suit.

But, yoke or not, Lomax has just shown he swings a mean left even Cassius Clay might envy. The radio station on which he appears five days a week in two-hour sessions—aimed almost entirely at Negro listeners—recently signed five different programs, each for a weekly 15-minute slot to follow Lomax.

But they are all right-wing, and that offended Lomax. So he told the station, "either they go or I do." And, since he has the larger following and his admirers threatened reprisals, the station abruptly cut off the offending program "in the public interest." Or so they said.

Still, fair is fair. How many yokes must a man suffer?

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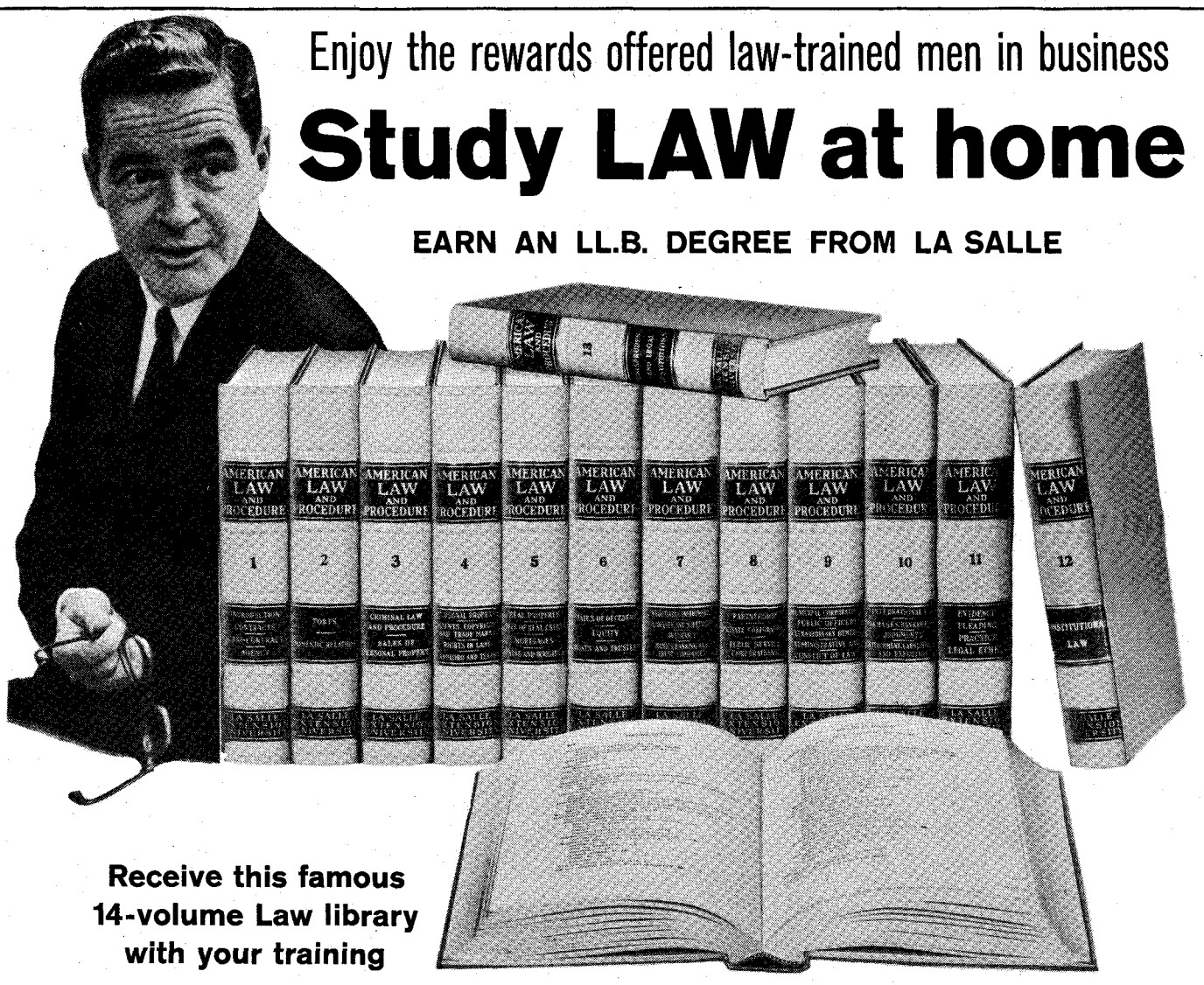

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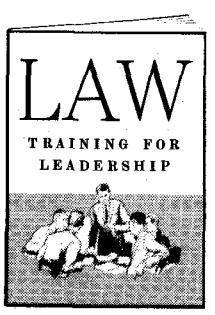

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North Carolina Teacher Charges:

School Figures Juggled to Get More Federal Aid

The following remarkable letter, dated April 11, 1966, was forwarded to Human Events *by Mr. Jesse Helms, executive vice president of WRAL-TV, Raleigh, N. C. The writer, Mr. Albert C. Bean, has held offices in both the North Carolina Education Association and the Classroom Teachers Association. Although his letter deals with only one area of North Carolina, the situation he describes should interest--and enrage--all Americans.*

Dear Mr. Helms:

Your frank, forthright handling of the news and your conservative philosophy of government have always impressed me. Because your TV news media has the power to touch many thousands of people through your editorial comments, I would like to make you aware of a most alarming situation in the public school system. I have been a certified junior high school teacher in the Cumberland County public school system for 12 years.

Several weeks ago, the teachers throughout our county (and many other places in the United States, no doubt) were asked to make private surveys of our classes to determine those who came from families with less than $2,000 income. The Elementary Secondary Education Act of 1965 passed by the federal government recognizes this figure, evidently, as the cut-off point beyond which economic deprivation supposedly produces educational deprivation and vice versa. For the schools who qualify by having a significant percentage of underprivileged, lavish federal funds are waiting for many projects.

A few days after the original surveys were turned in, several schools in our county were called in faculty session and told that we did not turn in our names! We were told to "find" four more names per room, six more names per room, etc.!

Many other teachers and I considered this to be an insult to the Christian integrity of dedicated teachers. This act by higher authorities beyond the principals could not be justified on the basis that "the end justifies the means." On the basis of conscience, some teachers did not comply with the request to produce more names.

Someone in higher administrative office had stated that our original surveys were as much as 40 per cent in error! What arbitrary standard was used to declare that certified teachers, college graduates, working intimately with students and parents for more than 120 days were wrong? Was it the federal census of 1960? I do not think so. Even if it were—this could not be a valid criterion to gain federal funds.

No, even though families made more than $2,000 a year, *somehow this money couldn't be there* because a long-range testing program in our county indicated that a certain percentage of our students were deficient in language development! To reason that because a child does poorly on national achievement tests he is economically deprived and must become a ward of Socialistic "Big-Daddy" government is to ignore logic, history and Scripture. By no miscarriage of human reasoning can men justify the milking of federal funds on such statistics.

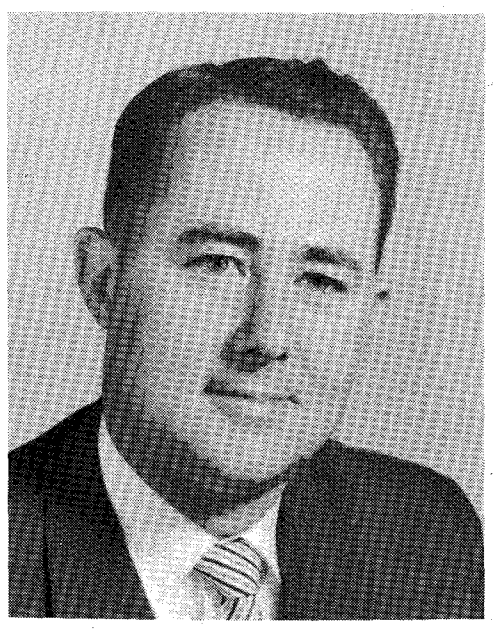
A few days ago, letters from principals in many of the schools went out to these "economically deprived" families. The letters advised parents that their children would no longer have to buy their lunches. "Big Daddy" government was picking up the tab! I am thankful that a few students and parents have refused, but I'm sick to my stomach at the way the Elementary Secondary Education Act of 1965 has already demonstrated its incompetence.

Mr. Helms, I am not stooping to raillery or slander. I believe that some of our officials are acting out of a misguided principle of altruism. They are sincere, but sincerely wrong. The truth of the matter is that many people in this country and in this county are being financially helped *who do not qualify for it.*

Educational deprivation does not necessarily prove economic deprivation, as large masses of statistics could prove. Some children from middle and upper-income groups often make a poor showing on national standard achievement tests. Even though statistics show that there is often a real culture lag in certain very low-income groups and racial groups, these statistics do not prove that these people should receive government handouts in any form.

What it all boils down to is that our Socialistic government policies of late years have ignored the facts that economic deprivation is often caused by character deprivation, and that any nation in ancient or modern history that deliberately engaged in a redistribution of its wealth has destroyed itself. History was one of my major fields of study in college, years ago, and the above facts were deeply impressed upon me by independent research.

A quotable quote from the *Reader's Digest* a few years ago declared, "Oftentimes, the only difference between the 'haves' and the 'have nots' is the 'dids' and the 'did nots.'" When President Johnson declares that he is going to take from the "haves" and give to the "have nots," he is only unveiling the crass socialism of the "Great Society." We need to remember, also, the words of the late great President Teddy Roosevelt who said, "An uneducated man may steal from a railroad box car at night with a crowbar; but give him a college education and he'll steal the whole railroad in broad daylight!"



Mr. Bean says teachers in his area were told to "find" more underprivileged students.

Wasn't it Oliver Goldsmith who penned the immortal words, "Ill fares the nation, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay"?

A student in my home room came to me and announced that her parents received a form letter over the weekend which stated that she and her brother were to receive free lunches. Her mother works full-time in a local restaurant, and her father is a professional soldier, an airborne qualified non-commissioned officer. These people were embarrassed to receive such a communication.

I certainly did not turn their names in to the principal. This couple makes a comfortable income, but through the gross misrepresentations of higher officials they were subjected to the temptation of free lunches.

Some school principals have told me that they were required to make out fictitious, estimated family budgets for every "economically deprived" family who qualified in the schools. The budgets had to show that the family necessities went further than the supposed income would stretch, so that the family could get free lunches. Whoever turned in the name of my student had to engage in deliberate prevarication. . . .

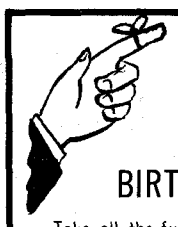
Please encourage North Carolinians across our fair state to protest against these Socialistic provisions of the ESEA of 1965 through our congressional legislators. Thank you for hanging the dirty linen of the "Great Society's" poverty program out where honest Americans can be disgusted by it.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Albert C. Bean

□ □ □

WOULDN'T THAT BE A SHAME—"If off-year election history repeats itself this year it most likely will take its heaviest toll among the 51 liberals. These men and women come from marginal areas or from districts that had been represented by deep-dyed conservatives for generations. Their loss and their succession by the type of men they replaced would be a staggering blow to us."—William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.



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'Liberals' Bar Degree for Nixon

By VICTOR LASKY

The arrogance of the left-wing mentality was nowhere better illustrated than at the University of Rochester, where the pressure of a minority of faculty members prevented the awarding of an honorary degree to former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Who would have believed it possible? Who would have believed that a handful of left-wing extremists could so direct the affairs of a great university as to make it impossible for a former vice president of the United States to accept a degree?

And all this in the name of academic freedom!

The argument used against Mr. Nixon was that he had demanded the dismissal of Prof. Eugene Genovese, who had announced a year ago at a Rutgers University sit-in that he favored "victory for the Viet Cong." Mr. Nixon noted that taxpayers' funds were being used to subsidize the pro-Chinese Marxist ravings of this alleged scholar at a time when American boys were being killed by the professor's soulmates in Viet Nam.

One wonders what would have happened during World War II to a professor who mouthed pro-Nazi slogans. The peace-loving academic community would probably have torn him apart.

But Prof. Genovese is permitted to continue his subversive rantings. Only the other day, in fact, this Communist-lover, who has become some sort of a hero in the groves of academe, announced again his conviction that "A Communist ascendancy in Viet Nam is not to be feared but welcomed."

And he added: "Washington . . . is concerned with throttling the revolutionary movements which are struggling to free their countries from Western capitalist domination."

Left-wing professors at Rochester did not want Richard Nixon to receive an honorary degree because he called for the ouster of Rutgers Prof. Eugene Genovese, a Marxist.

If Prof. Genovese hates capitalism so much, why doesn't he just pack up and leave for Peking or Hanoi? Nobody is forcing him to remain in this country. And if he pleads lack of air fare, the American Legion and/or the Veterans of Foreign Wars undoubtedly would be glad to insure his early departure.

Many Americans, including this reporter, would also be glad to contribute if Prof. Genovese would agree never to come back.

But for some reason the Genoveses, despite their hatred of the United States, never seem to want to leave this terrible country. Perhaps they are aware that the academic freedom they are always demanding here just doesn't exist under communism.

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Rusk Confused On Foreign Aid

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

There is a story about a State Department fellow in our town who was sent to Quebec to make a speech in French and he didn't know the language, so he memorized the address phonetically. But a prankish ghostwriter in the department (as he tells the tale) deliberately misnumbered the pages of the script, and it came out in utter gibberish to the polite but mystified audience.

Something like that may have happened to the script on foreign aid which Secretary Rusk read off the other day to the Foreign Relations Committee. The listening senators never heard such gibberish, but they were polite, if mystified.

For instance, the secretary said that without foreign aid in the past, "the frontiers of freedom would have shrunk." This caused Sen. Fulbright to grumble that our aid to French imperialism in Indochina hadn't done much to secure the frontiers of freedom.

The secretary mentioned aid as one of "our successful efforts" to achieve a balance of payments. Sen. Symington remarked that the balance of payments was "$1.8 billion more unfavorable than last year."

The secretary said the U.S.A. is "ready to increase the amount of our contributions to international institutions. . . ." That is, to allow world organizations to distribute our largess. Sen. Hickenlooper pointed out that this would nullify the Hickenlooper Amendment, which is designed to withhold aid from foreign countries which expropriate American property.

Well, we at the press tables had Mr. Rusk's 39-page mimeographed statement before us, and we could see that he was all gummed-up with *non sequiturs* and contradictions. The best thing that Mr. Rusk could have done was to throw away his script and ad lib to the senators somewhat as follows:

"Men, the naked truth is that we're in a helluva how-de-do. The President has said that the purpose of the aid is to lead backward nations 'to self-sufficient lives of plenty and freedom.' Anybody not born yesterday would recognize this as the rhetoric of impossible perfectability, and I would insult your intelligence by asking you to take it seriously. But when you make this implied promise to the world—and make it year after year—you have caught a mighty unreasonable monster by the tail.

"And, men," the secretary might have continued to ad lib, "we not only have given hostages in the form of unkeepable promises to underdeveloped people abroad, but we have done the same at home. Our anti-poverty and civil rights programs have not won the hearts of the poor, the ignorant and the desperate, but have stirred them to resentment and violence.

"So, men," the secretary would have been truthful in saying, "the 'Great Society' is up against it. We have come to the point where the President is cutting down on school lunches for American kids, and Secretary McNamara is penny-pinching on defense measures, and yet I've got to ask you, please don't make any cuts in foreign aid."

Of course, if Secretary Rusk had made such a forthright statement, the President would have kicked him upstairs to be ambassador to the United Nations—but at least the senators would have had an honest report.

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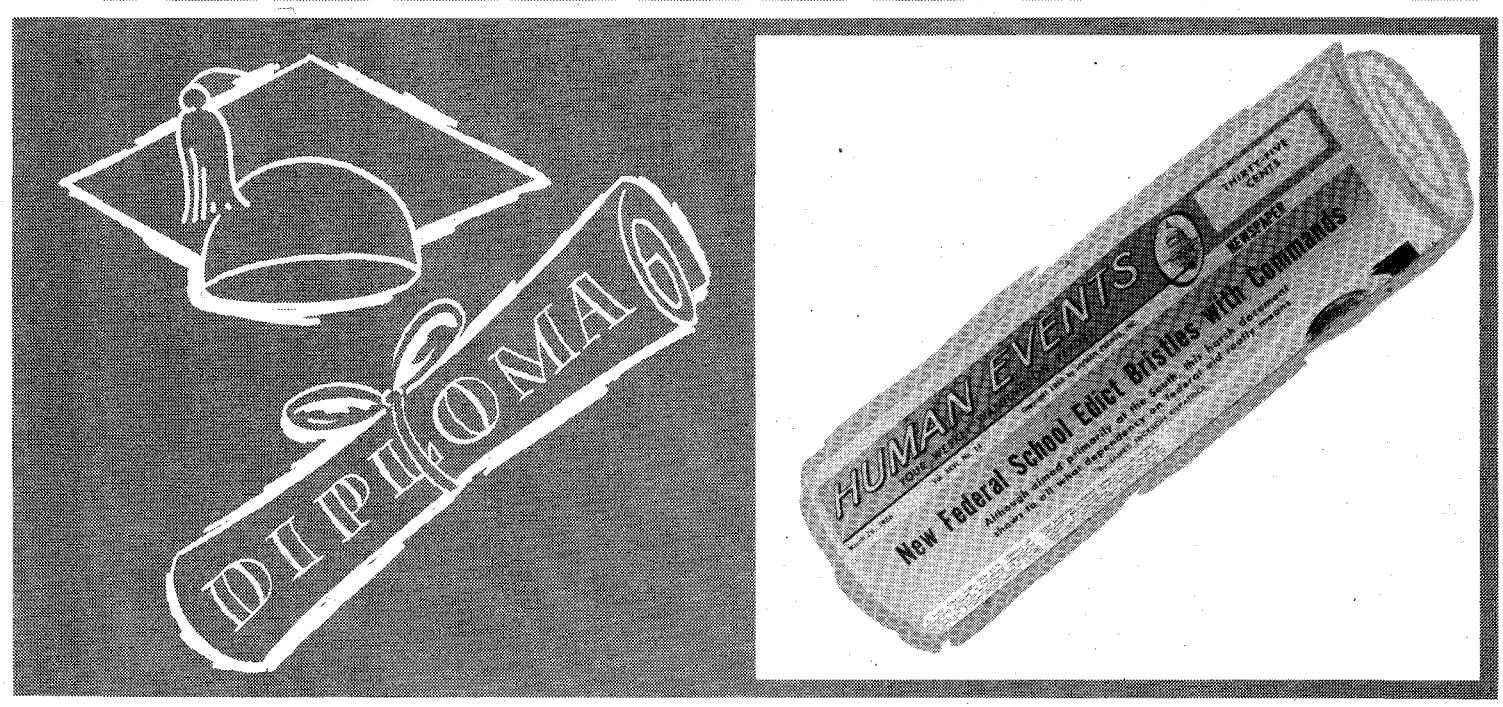

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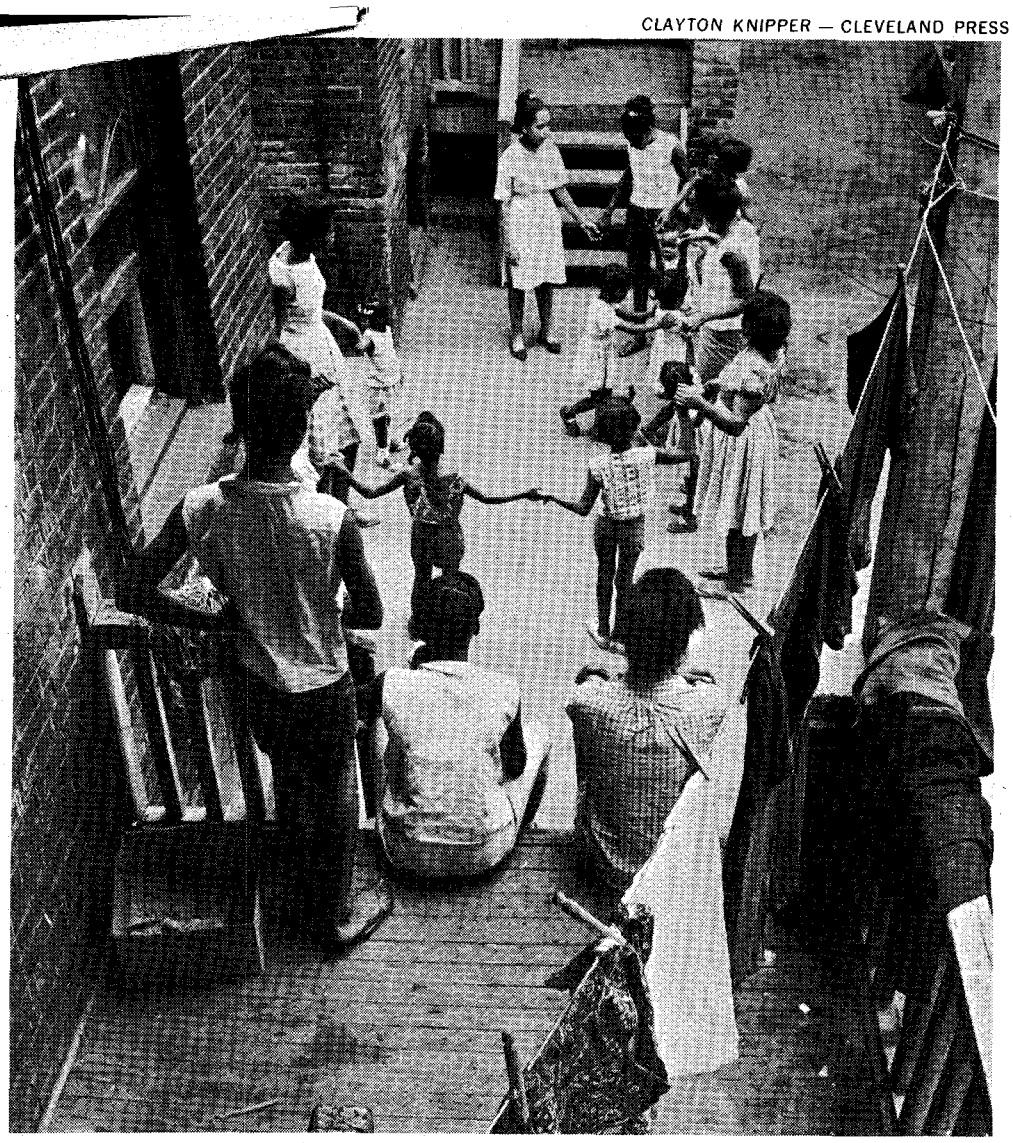

Despite grandiose urban renewal promises here in the Hough section of Cleveland and elsewhere, little housing is available for displaced families, thus crowding existing slums further while discouraging repair work that might be undertaken.

How Urban Renewal Can Destroy

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

American communities beset with problems growing out of the ghettoization of their Negro citizens can scarcely fail to be interested in an inquiry conducted in Cleveland by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. The focal point of the commission's hearings has been Cleveland's Hough section, a particularly decaying home for 60,000 in the city's center.

Four years ago, the worst part of Hough was marked for razing as an urban renewal project. The plan was for the federal program to buy the property, clear it and make it available for new construction.

But things haven't quite turned out that way. Many of Hough's buildings are abandoned; its streets are littered and rat-infested. But still there is no sign of new development.

Worst of all, there has been a seeming abandonment of efforts to enforce Cleveland's building codes in the section of Hough still occupied. Although a change in policy has been made recently, Cleveland's urban renewal commissioner told the Civil Rights Commission that non-enforcement had been looked upon as a means of keeping property costs as low as possible.

The reaction of one member of the Civil Rights Commission—Dean Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard Law School—was that "so far urban renewal has done only harm."

The reaction of another—Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame—was that "in these federal programs to rebuild the cities, what has happened is that people in the worst condition find their houses bulldozed from under them. The total program is immoral."

In Hough, and perhaps elsewhere, urban renewal has destroyed much slum or near-slum property. But it has produced woefully little housing within the reach of those whom it has displaced. The effect has been to crowd existing slums even further.

It would be instructive, perhaps, for the group currently studying the subject to determine the extent to which urban renewal has been a factor in Cincinnati's housing problems.

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Cont'd from Page 3

'Truth in Packaging'

that on a per cherry basis the consumer is getting a better buy."

So far Hart has not replied.

It is also interesting to discover why Hart chose the *cherry* pie as an illustration, rather than some other commodity. It appears that it had little to do with "truth in packaging" but much to do with the fact that the cherry industry is big in Michigan. The Wolverine State, in fact, supplies 60 per cent of the nation's cherry crop.

About a year before his 1964 campaign, Hart complained that cherry pies just didn't have enough cherries in them. (It was at this time he searched and searched until he finally found one cherry pie with only 40 cherries.) "Certainly cherry pies with few cherries are no credit to one of our state's greatest products," he bellowed. To increase his Brownie points with the cherry growers, he demanded that the Food and Drug Administration set some standard on how many cherries a pie should contain.

Thus it seems Hart's criticism of supermarket cherry pies was not primarily aimed at helping the consumer, as he now piously claims, but was designed to force manufacturers to use more of Michigan's cherry crop.

A "truth in politics" bill certainly seems in order.

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REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.) has warned taxpayers they will receive no mercy from the "Great Society." "Your first pay check next month will be smaller because your withholding tax will be greater," he said. "As a result, millions of Americans will be 'loaning' money to the 'Great Society' without interest."

DeGaulle Takes Our Gold

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

It is now incontrovertible that President Charles de Gaulle of France has used U.S. money, spent to fight Communist aggression in South Viet Nam, to make war on the American dollar.

This policy also has permitted French in Saigon to rack up huge profits in black market operations with U.S. dollars.

It has been reported that a dollar drain through French banks in South Viet Nam, estimated to run as high as $500 million annually, has now been plugged by chartering American branch banks in that country.

Despite the French defeat at the hands of Vietnamese in 1954, French banks continued to hold a monopoly on financial affairs of that country.

The result was that these banks accumulated huge surpluses of American dollars spent there and forwarded these credits to Paris so that President Charles de Gaulle could make claims for gold.

It is reported that when the South Vietnamese government pegged the dollar-piaster rate at around 60, the French in Saigon moved into the black market, where a dollar would buy 160 piasters—to rack up tremendous profits.

By chartering American banks in South Viet Nam, the U.S. government will be able to prevent most of the dollars spent there from winding up in gold-raider de Gaulle's hands—and slow down his efforts to undermine the dollar.

What is surprising is that the federal government, with its host of economic experts, apparently permitted this French Saigon-to-Paris gold-raiding operation to go on for years before they caught on to what slick Charles was up to.

De Gaulle has exploited the bloody travail of the Vietnamese. After all the United States has done for France in two world wars, and in economic help after the last war, he has ruthlessly used every means to deplete our gold and slug the value of our dollar.

Washington should have been much more alert, since the general has made it crystal clear he will use any device to wreck the dollar.

We should now take the next logical step and cut off all foreign aid to former French colonies where French banks are still rushing U.S. dollar credits to Paris for de Gaulle to cash in for gold.

Americans who would stop the dollar drain to France also could help materially

Under de Gaulle, French banks in Viet Nam have built up huge surpluses of U.S. dollars.

by not traveling to France and not using French planes or ships as transportation. This isn't pettiness. It is just a simple matter of arithmetic.

The dollars you spend in France and on fares for French planes and ships also wind up as claims on U.S. gold. As soon as they arrive in France, Gen. de Gaulle wastes no time claiming more gold. His claims against our gold totaled more than $800 million in 1965, or about half the total gold deficit of $1.664 billion.

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SPOT COMMERCIAL—G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams is reportedly going to do a TV documentary in which he'll discuss everything he knows about Africa. It's scheduled to run during a station break.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Wage-Price Controls

By SEN. JAMES B. PEARSON (R.-Kan.)

It is basic fact that the Administration is actively pursuing a policy of price and wage controls through indirect and often unannounced methods. It obviously hopes that this scheme of indirect price-wage controls will keep the economy booming, control inflationary pressures, permit the Johnson Administration to continue its high spending programs, prevent the necessity of tax increases and also prevent the necessity of mandatory direct price and wage controls.

But the Administration's indirect price-wage controls have been ineffectually and unfairly applied. The Administration has at hand enormous political and economic weapons: the power to dump stockpiles of strategic goods or farm reserves; the power to control exports and imports; the power to control tax and interest rates; the power to award or withhold government contracts; and the power to spend for public purposes. Indeed, in some cases the volume of government purchases is so great that its orders or lack of orders can influence the price of that given commodity.

As the government uses these economic or political powers its actions are selective and are exercised in relation to those sectors of the economy where the Administration has the greatest power and influence. The results are controls which are unclear, deceptive and unjustified. We are told of the Johnson Administration's price and wage guidelines, yet we do not know how, when or where this policy will be executed, what exceptions are to be made, what government powers will be used or whether the actions of the Administration are reasonable or even effective.

Senate Passes Rent Subsidies

Following is the close 45-to-46 roll-call vote by which the Senate on April 27 refused to kill the $12 million Administration rent subsidy appropriation, thus invalidating the prior action of the Senate Finance Committee which had thrown out the appropriation. The supplemental appropriations bill, of which the rent subsidy is part, goes to the White House for LBJ's signature.

FOR KILLING THE APPROPRIATION: 45

DEMOCRATS (19): Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Eastland, Ervin, Gore, Hartke, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), Lausche, McClellan, McIntyre, Robertson, Russell (Ga.), Stennis, Symington, Talmadge and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (26): Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Kuchel, Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST KILLING THE APPROPRIATION: 46

DEMOCRATS (41): Anderson, Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Brewster, Burdick, Church, Clark, Douglas, Ellender, Fulbright, Harris, Hart, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Smathers, Sparkman, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), and Yarborough.

REPUBLICANS (5): Aiken, Case, Javits, Scott and Smith.

Paired for killing the funds: Metcalf and Russell (S.C.), Democrats; Saltonstall (R).

Paired aginst killing the funds: Gruening, Hayden and Neuberger, Democrats.

Not voting, but announced against killing the rent subsidy appropriation: Bible, Dodd, McNamara; Democrats.

Protecting the Flag

By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R.-Ala.)

It seems incredible to me that with 200,000 of our boys fighting over in Viet Nam for freedom in this country and in that country that there would be those people here in America who would desecrate and tear apart the American flag. This flag is a symbol of all that we hold dear in this wonderful country of ours. And it is also amazing to me that there is no law against the desecration of the flag. I would hope that the Congress at an early date will act on my bill and similar bills that have been filed to make it clear that we will no longer tolerate those who would destroy the very symbol of freedom in this country.

Where's Danville?

By REP. CHARLES GOODELL (R.-N.Y.)

Overzealous federal poverty officials at OEO apparently crave a community called Danville in the United States that needs poverty money. A month ago, OEO pressed Danville, Ind., a community of 3,287, to set up a community action board to receive and administer poverty funds. Local citizens resisted, causing Sen. Birch Bayh (D.-Ind.) to inquire of OEO, "Why Danville?"

The reply came back to Sen. Bayh that Danville, Ind., needed a community action program because they had 1,339 families with annual incomes under $1,000 and 1.979 families receiving aid to dependent children—ADC. On this basis, continued OEO officials, who could deny Danville help? Pressing the matter further, an OEO official visited Danville and to his consternation discovered that their poverty statistics did not match Danville, Ind.

Quickly recovering, regional poverty officials answered: "Those figures are for Danville, Ill.—an understandable mistake."

The only difficulty came when it developed that the poverty figures were not for Danville, Ill., either. At this point, I suppose OEO officials said: "There must be a Danville that fits our pattern of poverty." Sadly, however, a check of the population division of the Census Bureau indicated there were only six Danvilles in the country and none of them fitted the poverty profile prepared by OEO.

Perhaps the news media could now, as a public service, assist federal poverty officials, who dearly wish to help a Danville, by running—apropos of Peter Pan—the following nationwide ad: "Isn't there someone out there, from a Danville somewhere, who believes?"

Freeman Must Go

By REP. PAUL FINDLEY (R.-Ill.)

For the good of the American farmer Orville L. Freeman must be replaced as secretary of agriculture. . . . For years I have urged that the powers of the secretary of agriculture are too awesome to trust to any mortal being, and I have warned that this authority, in the wrong hands, would some day be turned against the farmer. That sad day has come. For the first time in memory a U.S. secretary of agriculture has bragged about a drop in farm market prices. . . . Government action driving down farm prices doubles up inflationary problems for the farmer. The farmer must pay prices for things he needs which go up with inflationary pressures, but he gets his income from market prices for his commodities which are deliberately forced down and held down by government action.

GAO Muzzled

By REP. TOM PELLY (R.-Wash.)

Along the line and throughout the years the General Accounting Office has been a real "watchdog" of the treasury. Countless millions of dollars of extravagance and waste as well as loose practices in connection with government contracts have been brought to light. At the recent congressional hearings various government agency witnesses and representatives of industrial and trade associations complained among other things that the GAO reports were unduly harsh. Meanwhile, President Johnson's newly named comptroller general, Frank H. Weitzel, has agreed that fewer reports will be issued and fewer names of government officials will be given out.

Personally, instead of diminished publicity and reduced activity I would have this form of audit expanded. The GAO should be a truly independent arm of Congress, and if I had my way its duties would include checking on political expenditures and contributions of all members of Congress. For example, the recent disclosure of fund raising dinners for a member of the Senate should be carefully scrutinized. All facts as to the $100,000 so-called tax-free gifts to this senator and his other gifts and money dealings should be carefully looked into, as should the wheelings and dealings of the former Senate employe, Bobby Baker. If the American people lose faith in their representatives and in our system of government, irreparable damage to our free way of life could result. So I say now is a propitious time to expand, not reduce, the responsibilities of the comptroller general.

Freedom of Information

By REP. EDWARD J. GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

My bill has a single purpose, to prevent hiding of public information by federal government agencies. Known as the Freedom of Information Bill, it would open federal agency records to the public. Existing law provides a screen behind which many of the agencies hide, providing an effective way for hiding skeletons and covering up practices which may be questionable. The administrative part of government, the bureaucracy, gets more independent and arrogant each year. I say the government belongs to the people. When they and their representatives in Congress no longer have access to information on activities of their branches of government, the whole system of representative government is in jeopardy.

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The Fat in the GNP

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The latest quarterly figures on the Gross National Product show how risky it is to use that figure as a measure of our economic growth or as an excuse for higher government spending or a higher national debt.

Without adjustment for inflation, the January-March figure shows that the country was turning out goods and services at an all-time record annual rate of $714 billion—a whopping $16.9 billion more than in the previous quarter. This would seem capable of gratifying the most ambitious hopes of the planners of the "Great Society."

But the cheers are muffled, and for a good reason. About one-third of that $16.9-billion increase has nothing whatsoever to do with the nation's productivity. It is merely a paper increase reflecting rising prices and wages which stem from the inflationary policies of the very same Administration which repeatedly assures us that inflation is nothing to worry about.

This is like measuring a broad jumper's achievements with a yardstick which shrinks from day to day. He will seem to be improving even when he isn't. Of the 2.4 per cent increase over the fourth quarter of 1965, nearly 1 per cent reflected the erosion of the value of the dollar. This is nearly double the .5 per cent rate of inflation which prevailed during other recent quarters.

With the fat thus removed, the increase is much less impressive than it first seemed. It is less, indeed, than in either the first or fourth quarter last year.

Nor is the real increase of 1.5 per cent too impressive. A large part of it reflects the increased production of war material, which does little directly to improve the standard of living of the average consumer. On the contrary, the more money is paid out for goods and services which do not appeal to consumers, the greater will be the tendency toward higher prices for those that do. And the more misleading, in turn, future GNP figures will be.

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HOFFA's LEGAL BILLS—Teamsters President Jimmy Hoffa has racked up legal bills in the millions in his desperate attempt to avoid jail. The stocky union chief, twice convicted in federal court, is appealing the verdicts. To help finance these legal maneuvers, Hoffa recently announced a $20.4-million annual dues increase. Observers expect the dues hike to be ratified by the union's convention in July.

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RESPECT FOR LAWS—"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."—Abraham Lincoln

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Hall Issues Orders

Communists Plan Labor Drive

By Victor Riesel

The holiday for "sleepers" is over.

For years they have obscured their literacy, their culture, their college degrees so their fellow workers in shops and mills and on supply lines and in military production plants would not know of their Communist discipline and directives.

Now the word from Communist headquarters here in New York City—"26th Street"—is to step forward and be counted. They are to form "united fronts" against the war effort.

These "sleepers" are to fight against moderation during strikes and provoke the walkouts into defiant militancy.

The directive from "26th Street" is to raise the problems of trade union work to top priority in all party bodies, starting with the clubs.

All classes and schools are being revamped so that Communists will be trained to give leadership in the trade union field.

The Communist press and magazines have been ordered to deal constantly

Communist party chief Gus Hall wants to create a labor backlash against the war in Viet Nam.

with these "problems" beginning immediately.

Certainly this is a melodramatic script. But most of it was written by party chief Gus Hall. His exact words, buried deep in a long party presidium directive, are:

"We are going to build on what labor has achieved. Where workers have taken part as individuals, or as members of other organizations, they are going to work to convince them that it is necessary to act in an organized way through their unions. . . .

"But I have a feeling that many of our comrades are going to have to relearn the simple truth that they will be entrusted with leadership not just because they are Communists but mainly because they are the best-trained unionists, the most trusted and the wisest. . . .

"We are not out to take over the trade unions on any level. We must become—and I want to emphasize 'become'—members, the best organizers, the best fighters, the best labor educators—yes, the best explainers, especially of political questions, of any in the trade union movements."

The objective is to create a labor backlash against the U.S. drive in Viet Nam. Many times this is not difficult.

It does not take many men to create cadres to sit strategically in different parts of a strike hall and shout that the union chief is selling out the workers by recommending a settlement.

It does not take many men on a picket line to alchemize frustrations into noisy demonstrations for "staying out" until they get the full bag.

It does take money. There is no shortage. The gold flow is in, not out. Doubt you this? Well, what did the American Communists' five-person delegation to the 23rd Soviet Communist Party Congress use to pay for costly fares and motel stays in Moscow a few weeks ago? Not depreciated zlotys. Dollars, lots of them.

This delegation, which reviled the United States in speeches before the party congress, spent some $10,000.

It is led by the 55-year-old Henry Winston. Along with him were two other men and their wives. They left the United States a month ago. They'll return in mid-May, after intense briefings on "labor strategy" by the Soviets' "American desk."

But not all the money is being spent abroad. There is, for example, the New York School for Marxist Studies. At least one union man in the oil and atomic fields has lectured on the "Origins of the Cold War."

Nor does all this leave the Communist party, U.S.A., with mere petty cash. Large sums are being spent on communications, printing, gatherings of resolutions, committees and hotel arrangements—all in preparation for the "peoples'" 18th annual convention here next June.

It is all embroidered with the rhetoric of the revolution, circa 1966. It all pivots on the drive to provide the reinforcements for the "sleepers'" efforts to turn some part of American labor into an angry front "against war and fascism."

Meaning, of course, against the United States and our fighting forces.

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Auntie Mame's Boy

From the Boston *Herald*

Movie star George Hamilton is going to Viet Nam. No one is quite sure what George will do during his two-week stay as an entertainer, but everyone is sure it will be spectacular. That's George's way.

George even stands out in Beverly Hills, which is no mean feat. He lives in a $200,000 house that once belonged to Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford. He has his own swimming pool, watches his own movies in his private theater and drives around Hollywood in a Rolls-Royce. His income hovers around the $300,000-a-year mark and has escalated rapidly since he started courting the daughter of a well-known Texan who also enjoys doing things in a big way.

But palatial houses and private theaters are really just fringe benefits. George has the biggest prize of all. He has been declared ineligible for the draft. This does not imply that George is physically handicapped. Nor is George a "slow learner." Instead, he has a hardship deferment.

You see, George is the sole support of his mother, Mrs. Anne Potter Hamilton Hunt Spalding. George describes his mother as "an Auntie Mame, but more warm and contemporary." George's mother, it seems, has to be supported in a style to which she has always been accustomed and the government agrees with her.

Of course none of this is intended as a reflection on George. He not only loves his mother but he is going to Viet Nam, too. The GIs lying in the mud of Viet Nam who do not have Auntie Mame-type mothers will no doubt be very glad to see him.

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